THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 128. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

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The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu*, *cubebs*, and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

METEORS!

THE LAST INSTALMENT.

How the Stars Fell in England and Scotland.

A Magnificent Display—They are Counted by the Thousand.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From our foreign files we are enabled to present our readers with the following graphic accounts of the great meteoric shower of November the 14th, which did not come off in this part of the world, but which did come off in foreign lands:—

The Meteoric Shower as described by the London "Times."

The *Times* of the 15th has the following account of the display observed in the neighborhood of Paddington Green:—

"The fiery shower foretold by the science of America and Europe for the night of the 13th-14th of November in this year, was seen in full splendor yesterday morning between the hours of 12 and 2. From about 11 o'clock occasional meteors might be seen gliding along the sky from east to west.

"The numbers increased after 12 o'clock with great rapidity. From Paddington Green, a fairly open position, 207 meteors were counted between 12 and 12 30, and of these the greater number fell after 12 20. The next hundred was counted during the six minutes that succeeded the half-hour. Soon after this it became impossible for two people to count the whole that were visible from this station.

"As the constellation Leo rose over the houses north of Paddington Green and cleared itself of haze, the divergence of the meteor paths from a point within it became obvious, not merely in the directions of the streams that shot from or through the zenith, but in those that left their phosphorescent-seeming trails in the sky towards every point of the compass.

"Sometimes these rocket-like lines of light would glide out like sparks flying from an incandescent mass of iron under the blows of a Titanic hammer, but with the distinctive features—first, of those lingering lines of illuminated haze in their track; and secondly, of their rarely appearing as if they originated in the region of the sky from which their courses evidently diverged.

"Sometimes the meteor was orange and almost red in its color, whereas the luminous trail seemed a most always, probably by contrast with the surrounding light, of a bluish hue. In one splendid instance the trail, after having nearly disappeared, together with the rocket-head that had produced it, became again lit up and visible coincidently with a sort of resuscitation of brightness in the body of the meteor. Now and then a little illuminated puff-ball would appear in the middle of the constellation Leo, generally more or less elongated or elliptic in form, as it seemed to be more or less distant, and at the same time convergent from an imaginary point that seemed about three degrees S. by E. of the star *gamma* Leonis; and one, as near as could be estimated to such a point, was simply a star that waxed and waned, and disappeared as one looked at it.

"Sometimes a minute point of light, like a fire-fly, would dart with an angular, jerking motion and zig zag course hither and thither, but still as if away from Leo.

"Only about three meteors were seen during an hour and a half to take a direction manifestly opposed to that of these diverging multitudes. The meteors which shot towards the western horizon seemed more brilliant and larger in their courses than those which dropped into the eastern. As regards the long lines of light that lingered in the paths of the meteors it seemed that generally they were more dense and brightest towards the middle of the visible paths of the meteors, while the meteor itself seemed brightest just before its extinction, an effect possibly due to an obscuration in the middle of its course by matter thrown off from it. The meteors seemed also to lose velocity as they went, but this might have been the result of perspective in those passing through the zenith.

"One singular feature in these celestial fireworks was the rapidity with which the maximum of frequency came on and went off again. About two o'clock the meteors seemed to have become as scarce as they were at twelve, though they continued in smaller numbers till the verge of daybreak.

"From half-past twelve or a quarter to one until about a quarter-past or half-past one, the heavens seemed veritably alive with stars rushing in many parts of the sky, in groups of two or three together, or in immediate succession on each other, seeming as though racing over the blue vault, except that their courses so rapidly diverged."

Size, Color, and Number of the Meteors.

Mr. G. J. Symons writes to the *Times*:—

"The meteors were most numerous at 1 12 A. M., when they were falling at the rate of one hundred per minute—in fact, the sky was scored in all directions with their trains; the largest was not twice the apparent brilliancy of Sirius; the trains were, in some instances, visible in a two and a half-inch telescope for two minutes. From 2 to 3 A. M. the meteors were not so large as before and after that hour, nor did they appear so uniform in direction—two passed in parallel lines, but opposite directions. No lightning was seen unless it was at 0h. 35m., when two flashes of light were seen, but they were supposed to be from meteors in the north. I estimate the total number visible at about seven or eight thousand."

C. J. Talmage, who saw the meteors from Mr. Barclay's observatory at Leyton, Essex, gives the following tabular statement of the number of meteors he counted:—

	H. M.		H. M.		
From	12 52	to	12 57	I counted	115
"	12 57	"	13 2	"	125
"	13 2	"	13 7	"	231
"	13 7	"	13 12	"	324
"	13 12	"	13 17	"	239
"	13 17	"	13 22	"	214
"	13 22	"	13 27	"	147
"	13 27	"	13 32	"	104
"	13 32	"	13 27	"	109
"	13 37	"	13 42	"	57
"	13 42	"	13 47	"	56
"	13 57	"	13 52	"	31
"	13 52	"	13 57	"	22
"	13 57	"	14 2	"	28
"	14 2	"	14 7	"	37
"	14 7	"	14 12	"	20
Total					1859

Mr. Talmage observes:—"I remarked one peculiar feature, which was, that those meteors which appeared south of the zenith were of longer duration and left finer trains than those to the north of the zenith. Being unaided, there were, of course, some whose time I failed to note, but those times which I noticed may be relied upon."

The Meteoric Shower at Glasgow.

Professor Grant, of the Glasgow Observatory, communicates the following to the *Herald* of that city:—

"At 1h. 15m. the heavens had assumed an extremely imposing aspect. Multitudes of beautiful meteors were now everywhere visible, but especially in the eastern region of the heavens, where the constellation Leo was to be seen as he gradually ascended in his course towards the meridian. Hundreds of the meteors far surpassed in brilliancy the stars of the first magnitude. In multitudes of instances they were brighter than Jupiter, and some of them even equalled Venus when she is at her greatest brilliancy. Their prevailing color was white, but some had a yellowish tinge of light, while others had a bluish tinge. In every instance they were accompanied by a straight narrow train of well-defined light, of a beautiful emerald green color. The length of the train varied much for the different meteors. Many of them extended over an arc of 30, 40, or 50 degrees, and some were even of still greater length. As stated, they were, almost without exception, straight in the direction of the length, and their courses among the stars presented clear indications of the emanations of the meteors from a common region of the heavens situated somewhere in the constellation Leo.

"The meteor in every case first presented itself to observation, and then as it pursued its course westward through the heavens it was seen spinning out its beautiful train of green light In general the meteor and its train were visible for about three or four seconds, but in some instances they continued in view as long as five seconds. At 1 hour 20 minutes I counted the number of meteors visible in one minute and I found them to amount to fifty-seven; but this, in all probability, did not exceed one third of the number really ....le in every part of the heavens. Shortly afterwards it became evident that the earth had passed through the thickest of the shower. At 1h. 30m the number of meteors counted in a minute amounted to thirty. At 1h 35m. the number counted in two minutes amounted to forty-three, or twenty-two in a minute. At 2h. 4m. the number counted in a minute amounted to only thirteen.

"At 2h. 42m. the most remarkable phenomenon of this kind presented itself to us in the constellation of Ursa Major, but unfortunately none of us caught the commencement of it. The blaze of light which this meteor emitted at the time of vanishing was extraordinary. It left behind it a curved residue of faint light of sensible breadth, and having the form of a horse-shoe, the extremities of which at first embraced *epsilon* and *gamma* Ursæ Majoris; but as it gradually grew fainter it expanded in dimensions, until ultimately before vanishing one extremity embraced *epsilon* Ursæ Majoris, while the other extremity reached as far as *alpha* and *beta* of the same constellation (the two pointers). The singular phenomenon continued visible in the heavens for twenty minutes after it first attracted our attention. At 3h. the number of meteors visible in a minute had diminished to two or three. At 4h. 30m. only one meteor was visible every two or three minutes. At 5h. the starry heavens might be said to have assumed their normal aspect."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Feeling Between the United States and France—Napoleon Disappointed at His Mexican Failure—Misunderstanding About the Departure of the French Troops—The President's Forthcoming Message—An Outline of Its Principal Recommendations—What Mr. Johnson Will Say on Reconstruction—What Constitutional Changes He Will Recommend—Foreign Affairs and the "Alabama" Claims, Etc. Etc. Etc.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—While there is not the slightest reason to anticipate any disturbance of our friendly relations with France in consequence of Mexican affairs, it is probably true that some diplomatic incidents, not wholly pleasant, have occurred between the two Governments. The Emperor is disappointed and chagrined at the result of his Mexican adventure, and does not feel especially amiable towards us for having baffled his plans, first, by putting down the Rebellion, and next, by insisting with so much peremptory politeness upon his withdrawal from Mexico.

I understand from a source entitled to credit that the Emperor's determination to withdraw the French troops in a body, instead of by instalments, as was agreed upon originally, was made without communication with our Government, and that our Minister was instructed to bring this fact to the Emperor's notice—as also the additional fact that the instalment which was to return this fall, after being embarked had been disembarked, also without notice to our Government, which is spoken of as an extraordinary proceeding, requiring explanation. In reply, the Emperor said that he had sent the order for the disembarkation and the evacuation *en bloc* by the Atlantic cable in letters instead of cypher, expressly that our Government might know what he had done, as he took it for granted it would pass under its notice. The explanation, however lame, will probably be deemed sufficient.

The Emperor has informed our Government that General Castelnau's mission to Mexico was to request Maximilian's abdication.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Probably never before was there greater interest manifested in a forthcoming annual Message of the President than is evinced in regard to that which is to be presented to Congress by Mr. Johnson next week. To allay this anxiety, there have been numerous speculations indulged in by correspondents of the Northern journals, as to the measures to be recommended in that Message, but up to this time it may be safely asserted that, save to the members of the Cabinet, Mr. Johnson has not made known positively the character of his proposed Message; and yet enough is known, through some who have recently had confidential conversations with the President, to enable us to divine its tone, and to state with almost absolute certainty some of the measures that will be recommended to Congress. First, then, its tone is—for the Message is already prepared—conciliatory, or, more properly, it may be said to be fair, yet firm, and free from the defiant temper which some have supposed Mr. Johnson would indulge in. And again, those who are under the impression that the President is determined to carry out what is termed "My policy," will be deceived if they expect in the Message propositions looking to the further prosecution of that policy; for Mr. Johnson does not admit that any part of his plan of restoring the Southern States remains to be done, so far as the Executive has power to act. He claims that all that remains unfinished of his policy is the admission of legally elected loyal representatives, and that work belongs solely to Congress. Since Mr. Johnson has occupied the Presidential chair he has not deemed any further amendments to the Constitution necessary; but in the forthcoming Message, in view of the exigencies of the day, he will recommend several matters as subjects to be embraced in proposed amendments to that instrument. Among them may be mentioned the abolishment of the Electoral College, and the election of President and Vice-President by the voters at large, without regard to State boundaries. Another amendment suggested is the election of United States Senators by the voters at large in the several States, instead of electing them by the State Legislatures; and still another amendment named is the appointment of Judges of the United States Supreme Court for a term of twelve years each, one-third of the entire number to be appointed every four years. These amendments were proposed some years ago by Mr. Johnson in the United States Senate, while he was a member of that body. The amendment proposing the election of President by male voters at large, in the opinion of Mr. Johnson, will eventually regulate the question of suffrage within the States, by making it of imperative interest that each State include as many voters as possible, and thus in proper time the franchise will be extended to the colored people. It is not expected that Mr. Johnson will propose action on the amnesty question by Congress, inasmuch as he holds that under the Constitution the Executive has the sole power to grant amnesty and pardon, and therefore he will not propose that Congress legislate upon that subject. A considerable portion of the Message is devoted to foreign affairs, and especially to the controversy with the British Government about the *Alabama* claims, the Mexican Protectorate so-called, and the action of our Government with reference to the failure of Napoleon to withdraw a portion of his troops from Mexico during this month, as he agreed to do. Such, it is believed, are some of the main features of the Message that will be presented to Congress by the Executive next week.—*N. Y. Times.*

Reverdy Johnson and Governor Swann.

By the United States Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—It is rumored here that Reverdy Johnson will take a seat in the Cabinet, and that the Democrats will elect Governor Swann to the unexpired term of two years, reserving the full six year term for a straight-out Eastern-shore Democrat.

MEXICO.

Highly Important and Startling Intelligence—United States Troops Across the Rio Grande—Matamoras Occupied by General Sedgwick's Command—The Movement Unauthorized by the Government, Etc.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Your correspondent from New Orleans telegraphs to this Bureau the following highly important and startling intelligence:—

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—A despatch just received from Flake's *Bulletin*, at Galveston, announced that the Union general, Sedgwick, crossed the Rio Grande on Thursday last, with a brigade of United States troops, and occupied Matamoras, assuming that he did so to protect the interests of Americans resident in that town The movement creates great excitement, as it is not known whether this has been done or not with the sanction of the Government.

The President has received a despatch to-night from General Sheridan, announcing that General Sedgwick has crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied Mexican territory with a detachment of United States troops. He is already in possession of the city of Matamoras. It is understood that this movement has been made without any knowledge on the part of the President.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Arrest of Judge Magruder—The Question to be Taken to the United States Supreme Court.

A warrant was lately issued by United States Commissioner Brooks, of this city, for the arrest of Judge Daniel R. Magruder, of the second judicial circuit of Maryland, for violation of the act of Congress known as the "Civil Rights bill," upon the following affidavit made before said Commissioner:—

On or about the 25th day of October, 1866, a case came before Judge Daniel R. Magruder, sitting as Judge of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, in which the plaintiff was a colored woman, named Comfort Postley, and the defendant a white man, named Freytag. The suit was to recover the value of a calf. William Tell Claude, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff, offered the said Comfort Postley as a witness in her own behalf, to which defendant's counsel objected, and Judge Magruder refused to allow her testimony to be taken, on the ground that the laws of the State of Maryland did not allow a colored person to testify in a case in which one of the parties was white; and that the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means for their vindication," was unconstitutional, and the testimony of said Comfort Postley was refused and not taken by him.

Therefore, I, William L. Vanderlip, Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, demand the arrest of the said Judge Daniel R. Magruder, for violation of the aforesaid act of Congress.

(Signed) WILLIAM L. VANDERLIP,
Brevet Major and Superintendent, etc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of November, 1866. ISAAC BROOKS, Jr.,
United States Commissioner.

As soon as Judge Magruder was notified of the issue of the warrant, he appeared on Saturday last before Commissioner Brooks, and waiving an examination, entered his own recognizance for $1000 to answer in the United States District Court at its December term.

The following are the witnesses in the case:—James Revell, Esq., State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county; William Tell Claude, Esq., counsel for plaintiff; H. B. Jordon, counsel for defendant; and Frank H. Stockett and George N. Brewer, Esqs., members of the Annapolis bar.

Judge Magruder at the time of his decision against the constitutionality of the law, delivered an elaborate written opinion upon the subject; and he has stated it to be his intention to take the case after trial before Judge Giles, to the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication. If so, this will be the first case under the law presented for appeal to that tribunal, when it will necessarily acquire a national importance.—*Baltimore Sun*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, November 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 6s of 1881 sold at 113, a slight advance; and 1865 5-20 at 108, a decline of ¼; 105⅜ was bid for August 7·30s; 99⅞ for 10-40s and 108⅛ for old 5-20s; State and City loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 97; new City 6s at 102¼ and old do. at 99.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 56@56¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 31½ for Germantown; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 146 for Philadelphia; and 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares were unsettled and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 85½ for Morris Canal; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142½; 11 A. M., 143; 12 M., 140⅞; 1 P. M., 141½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading....... 56¼	100 sh Reading.....b5 56
100 sh do........c 56	

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s 81.reg 113	100 sh Read....s5int 56
$1000 U S 5-20s, 65 cp108	100 sh do........s5 56
$100 do.......c..108	200 sh do..lots.b5 55
$140 Pa 5s.......... 97	200 sh do.......s5. 56
$4490 City 6s o, k s o 99	100 sh do.......b30 56¼
$300 do........... 99	500 sh do..lotsb30 56½
$14600 do new lts.102¼	600 sh do.....b30 56¼
$1000 W J R 6s....... 88	100 sh do....s5wn 56¼
$2000 Un Can bs ... 21	100 sh do.s5wn56 3-16
$3700 Leh 6s. 84..... 92½	200 sh Sch Nipf..lots 35
100 sh Pa R....lots.. 54½	100 sh do......s60 35
100 sh do.......... 54¼	200 sh do..s60wn. 35
20 sh do....lots. 54⅛	48 sh C & A..lots..130½
100 sh Ph & E ...b30 31½	50 sh do..........130
100 sh do......b60 31½	100 sh St Nich Coal. 1½
200 sh do...lotsb5 31½	100 sh 13th & 15thb30 20
2 sh N Penna...... 35½	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 141½@141⅝; Silver ¼s and ½s, 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15¼; do., July, 1864, 15¼; do., August, 1864, 14¼; do., October, 1864, 13¼; do., December, 1864, 12⅞; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9⅞; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.—The apathetic condition of the Flour Market recorded for some time past continues without abatement, and there is but little probability of any improvement for the balance of the year. The receipts, although light, are fully up to the requirements of the trade, which is temporarily well supplied. Small sales of superfine at $8@8·50 per barrel; extras at $9@10; Northwestern extra family at $11 25@12 25; Pennsylvania and Western do. do. at $12 75@14·25, and fancy brands at higher figures, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25 per barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing

The Wheat Market is almost devoid of vitality, there being scarcely any demand for the article, and prices favor buyers; small sales were effected at $2 75@2·90 for Pennsylvania red, and $3@3 20 for Southern do.; white may be quoted at $3 25@3 35. 400 bushels Western rye sold at $1 33. Corn is scarce and dull; sales of 1400 bushels old and new mixed at $108; 500 bushels new at 90@95 cents, and some old do. at $1·16. Oats are inactive; the last sale was at 55 cents for Pennsylvania.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at $2·36@2 37 and Ohio at $2 42@2 43.

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIANS

Details of the Great Revolution.

England Thoroughly Aroused.

Stephens at Work.

Fenian Movements in This Country.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the United States Associated Press.

General Alarm and Excitement Concerning the Fenian Outbreak in Ireland—"No Mercy" to be Shown to the Rebels.

LONDON, November 27.—There exists a marked and universal sensation here to-day, in consequence of the prospect of an immediate Fenian outbreak in Ireland. The London newspapers of this morning, with the exception of the London *Post*, simultaneously express strong and bitter language against the Fenians, warning them that *no mercy* will be shown to the persons engaged in the rising.

The London *Times* says that a rebellion in Ireland must be "stamped out" as we (England) "stamped out" the cattle plague; that is, by slaughtering the diseased cattle.

The London *News* says that England must put down with a relentless hand any and every seditious movement, even if stirred up by her own misrule.

The London *Telegraph* says measures must be taken to render it certain that the very first symptoms of a revolt in Ireland shall be "stamped out" with an iron heel.

The London *Star* says that the English people dread to be placed under the odious necessity of crushing out any rebel movement in Ireland.

The London *Standard* says that the captured robber Fenians should certainly be left to the extreme rigor of the law, and that there is no hope for them in Ireland from the United States.

The London *Herald*—Earl Derby's organ—referring to the condemned Fenians in Canada, says there is no loophole to be left for the escape of future offenders of that class.

Troops and Gunboats Sailing for Ireland

LONDON, November 27.—Her Majesty's troops, with several gunboats, are just sailing for Ireland.

LONDON, November 27.—The Fenian alarm here is on the increase. Two full regiments of regular troops and several ships-of-war have been this day peremptorily ordered to Ireland with all possible speed. The entire Channel fleet will in a few days be in Irish waters.

The *Times* thinks it is quite possible that Head-Centre Stephens may already have effected a landing in Ireland.

THE FENIANS HERE.

The Events Now Transpiring in Ireland Exactly Predicted—The Co-operating Movements in the States—Strength of the Fenians in Ireland and America, Etc. Etc.

BOSTON, November 27.—The Fenian organization here, during the past three months, has quietly accomplished an amount of work which will probably not be known to the uninitiated until the result of the movement now going on in Ireland has transpired. Two-thirds of the Brotherhood here sympathize with Stephens, and they have sent arms and ammunition and men to Ireland during the past two months.

THE LEADERS GONE TO IRELAND.

It is a significant fact that the leaders of the Massachusetts Fenians have not been seen among us for several weeks past; and I believe it is certain that not a few of them are by this time within their native isle, resolved on an aggressive movement, and in conjunction with the plans of James Stephens.

THE EFFECT OF CANADA NEWS IN IRELAND.

The idea of securing the independence of Ireland by striking at Canada was abandoned long ago, and all talk about moving on Canada is a mere feint, designed to divide the attention of the English Government. A prominent Fenian informed me that when the news reached Ireland that a number of their brethren had been sentenced to be hung, the organization immediately increased twenty per cent., so that the whole number of thoroughly drilled men is now not less than 80,000, with a reserve of 50,000 men partially drilled. Since last December arms have been continually sent to Ireland from this country, Massachusetts taking the lead.

THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

My informant, who is in correspondence with Fenian officials, says that all the available resources of England are not to-day sufficient to overpower a well-directed movement in Ireland. There were in Ireland on the 1st of November only 20,000 effective British troops, and it would take England six or seven weeks to concentrate 30,000 or 40,000. The Fenians are confident that they can concentrate in Ireland, on four or five points, one hundred thousand men in seventy-two hours, and bid defiance to their opposers.

There is no doubt that, when the proper time arrives, a demonstration will be made on Canada by the Western Fenians; but such a step will be simply a part of the great plan of diversion of attention from the main point of operations. The *Alabama* claims of the United States have much to do with the spirit of this final movement to free Ireland. Mark my word if startling news does not come from Ireland about the time that our Minister at the Court of St. James makes his ultimatum to the British Government. If a settlement of these claims is not reached decisively and satisfactorily, Irishmen with American bayonets in their hands will throw themselves into the breach under the approving smiles of our Government.

THE CISATLANTIC CAMPAIGN.

Your city is the base of operations under the new administration. No movement, nor the sign of one, is to be made from any other Atlantic city. In the West, St. Louis is the chosen point of the C. O. I. R. While in this country, James Stephens expressed to his coadjutors his entire disapproval of the scatteration policy, and it was after a good deal of patience and argument that his views on this point were adopted. New York is emphatically the head centre of Fenianism in the United States, and this fact accounts for the apparent stillness of matters here.

The organization has recuperated wonderfully since the attempt made at Troy to pass it over to the uses of the radical party for election purposes failed. I think I have already stated enough to foreshadow the coming grand events that are to signalize and characterize the future of the Fenian movement

THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION

is no myth. Its power is not to be sneered at or treated contemptuously. Its designs are not visionary. The matured plans for the regeneration of Ireland were not devised by a child, but by one whose military glory in this country is a part and parcel of its history. The work is progressing steadily, safely, and encouragingly. The ramifications of the movement are stupendous, extending not only throughout every State and territory, but within sight of the English dock-yards, and beneath the very noses of British officers. Every steamer brings to your city a special messenger who communicates with the Head Centre here. Let us wait, and we shall in due time hear what we shall hear from Ireland.

The Louisiana State Fair.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 27.—Over 40,000 persons have witnessed the closing of the great fair here. Every one was highly pleased with its unexampled success. A cavalcade of premium stock, preceded by two bands of music, concluded the event. Another fair is announced for next year.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The French Troops Still in Occupation—An Explanation Demanded from Napoleon—Occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Your correspondent was the first to announce that information had reached here that Napoleon had determined to keep his troops in Mexico, as an army of occupation, until he could secure some guarantee for the payment of the French claims.

The fact is given out semi-officially in the *Republican* this morning, coupled with the statement that the Government has indicated its displeasure to the Emperor, and will promptly demand redress.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning the Government had no information confirming the reported occupation of Matamoras by General Sedgwick. It is not deemed improbable, however, that he may have taken this step, as it is known that he was clothed with large discretionary powers.

Serenade to General Grant.

By the United States Associated Press.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the Conservative Army and Navy Union last evening, the members of the association, headed by a brass band, marched to the residence of General Grant, at Georgetown, for the purpose of serenading him. After the performance of several pieces of music the son of General Grant appeared and announced that his father was not present, having been called into the city on business. On the return of the party they met General Grant, who thanked them for the intended complement, and expressed regret at being absent.

Loss of the English Barque "Cayo."

By the United States Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 28.—The detailed accounts of the loss of the English iron barque *Cayo*, bound from Sidney to San Francisco, states that the vessel was being run by dead reckoning, and supposed to be near Tarralone light, when the second mate reported land on the lee bow. The captain immediately ordered the ship to be moved off, but she struck heavily on the rocks, and swung her broadside upon them, the sea lifting her from rock to rock, and crushing in her bottom.

The force of the water forced in her main deck and carried off all the boats on board the ill-fated vessel, and left but ten persons remaining on the wreck, who made desperate struggles to save themselves; but only three reached the shore in safety, two of whom were in a bruised condition.

Names of the Saved.—Thomas Beinstein, mate; Walter Cooper, seaman; General Byrnes, passenger.

Names of the Lost—Captain Pase, commander of the barque, with wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys and child, Mr. Pinson, Mrs. Tossalter, Dr. Rowden and wife, William Carr, second mate; James Kelton, of Waterford, Ireland, sailmaker; John Smith, of Portsmouth, England, steward; Frederick Bushby, of London, carpenter; Joseph Martin, of Ireland, a stowaway; Philip Shemmins, and boy, of Hobartstown; Olive Beat, seaman; Bonnerby English, of the Isle of Guernsey, seaman; George Owen, of Devonshire, England, seaman; Frederick Myer, of Germany, seaman; John Jones, of Sweden, seaman; John and Thomas Smith, of Sidney, brothers, seamen; John Cooper, of York, England, seaman; Patrick McNamara, of Liverpool, seaman; James Cook, of Portsmouth, England, seaman.

Interesting from San Francisco.

By the United States Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 27.—The Washington Territory despatch of yesterday says the Custom House heretofore located at Port Angelos has been removed to Port Townsend.

Among the articles to be sent from California to the great Exhibition in Paris are native wines, borax, sulphur, petroleum, and many rare and beautiful specimens of gold.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Columbia river, arrived to-day, bringing $144,000 in treasure.

The barque *Peele* has sailed for Hong-Kong. She carries $19,000 in silver bars, in addition to the amount heretofore reported.

Gaston Dartois has commenced a suit against the *Alta California* newspaper, to recover damages to the amount of $27,000, for the publication of an alleged libel about the seizure of the brig *Bascoe* at Cape St. Louis, in which Mr. Dartois is designated as a pirate and robber.

Mineral stocks are generally looking well. Savage is quoted at $19·80; Belcher, $117; Chollar, $238; Ophir, $190; Yellow Jacket, $955. Legal-tenders are unchanged. Sales of wheat to-day at $1·85 ℔ 100 lbs. Hawaiian Sugar is selling at $9·95 ℔ 100 lbs.

New York Custom House—The Fenians.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The investigations at the New York Custom House disclosed the fact that the moneys collected from office-holders preceding the late election, for election purposes, was nearly all expended in Baltimore.

A call has been made for a meeting of the Shamrock Circle of the Fenians to-night. The address says:—"Fellow-countrymen, come forward. Will you permit O'Neil to advance again, and perhaps be stricken down before you step in the ranks? Remember the F. B.'s are about to lift their heads and move their arms for a bolder struggle, when the Eagle will not protect the Lion. Let all true Irishmen come forward to-night and fall into the ranks."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—The steamship *Pacific* arrived this morning from Portland, Oregon, with $144,000 in treasure.

The British ship *Perle*, from Hong Kong, takes $19,156 in silver bars, in addition to the amount of treasure before reported for China by that vessel.

Dyer's extensive soap factory in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000.

Markets by Telegraph

NEW YORK, November 28.—Gold opened weak at 141; Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 109¼@109⅜; sight bills, 110¼@110½; United States Five twenties, 1862, registered, 106; coupons, 109; do 1864, coupons, 106⅛@106⅜; do. 1865, coupons, 107¼@107½; new, 108⅛@108⅜; Ten-forties, 99⅞; coupons, 99⅞@100; Seven-thirties, first series, 105⅞@105⅞; second series, 105¼@105½; Missouri 6s, 87¼@88.

Stocks—First Board.—Canton, 44; Cumberland preferred, 71; Quicksilver, 46; Western Union Telegraph, 47½; New York Central, 113⅞; Erie Railroad, 71⅛; Hudson River, 121½; Reading, 112½; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 82; Illinois Central, 118⅞; Pittsburg and Toledo, 114½; Rock Island, 104; Northwestern, 44½; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105½.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Cotton dull at 34½@36½c. Flour dull; 10 to 20c lower. Wheat dull; declined 1@2c. Corn dull; declined 1@2c. Oats 1c. lower. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Flour is dull. Chicago extra, $11 50@11·75. The Baltimore high grade declined 50c. ℔ barrel. Wheat dull. Corn drooping; new white, 95@98c. Groceries inactive and unsettled. Oats firm; sales at 56@58c. for Western. Seeds quiet. Cloverseed, $9 50@9 75. Provisions heavy. Lard, 13½@13½c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Cotton firmer; sales of 5000 bales of low Middlings at 32@33c.; Middling at 33@35c.; receipts for four days 15 500 bales against 12,500; exports, 7600. Sugar lower, and fair at 9½c. Molasses lower; sales of inferior at 40c. ℔ gallon; prime at 60c. ℔ gallon New York Exchange from ¼ to ⅜ premium; Bank Sterling, 53@54 ℔ cent. premium.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Abdication of Maximilian.

From the Times.

Whether the advancing shadow of Sherman's grim figure may have affected the imperial nerves of Maximilian, we cannot tell. Whether behind that shadow his imperial eye fancied it beheld the apparition of a hundred thousand American soldiers, we do not know. But at all events, if it be true that he has abdicated the Mexican throne, it would seem that the act was very nearly contemporaneous with his knowledge of the departure of General Sherman from this country for Mexico.

There were reasons enough why Maximilian should abdicate independently of any action on the part of our Government. When the French bayonets which first raised, and for three years have upheld, his throne were withdrawn, it was perfectly sure the throne would fall. It was neither intrenched in the history of the people nor in their affections. He saw that neither native arms nor the native courage would support it. He was under no obligations to the Mexican people nor the French Government.

In fact, there is every reason to believe that the power which forced him upon Mexico was as anxious to undo the deed as were the people upon whom he had been forced. Napoleon had been no less disappointed in the business than Maximilian. French hopes had been blasted as well as dynastic prospects. If one Emperor had failed to pacify the country internally, the other Emperor had failed to place its external or international relations upon a pacific basis. If one Emperor had been disappointed in his revenues, the other had been no less grievously disappointed in the same vital concern. In fact, the Imperial Government, as a whole, and in all its parts, had been such a pitiable, conspicuous, and ruinous failure, that the attempt to maintain it would have been at once a blunder, a crime, and a farce.

Maximilian is not a fool. It was assuredly a foolish act in him to mount a Mexican throne; and it was continued folly in him to remain there after he had learned the basis on which it necessarily rested. But, in taking the step originally, we have no doubt that, along with the ambition which actuated him, there was a genuine desire to deliver from anarchy a people which had so long been its prey, and to confer the blessings of a fixed Government and a legitimate dynasty upon a country which had so terribly suffered through pretenders and usurpers. In estimating Maximilian, we must remember the political ideas which came to him by his position and training in Austria. We must remember the blood in his veins, and the facts of his life. He was no vulgar adventurer, like many of those who have been more successful in history. He was no falsifier or hypocrite to his convictions, like some others who have died in the purple to which they were not born. He was no needy organ-grinder seeking a chance to enrich himself, and no schemer pursuing his own ends at the expense of others' ruin.

In leaving Austria, even to be an Emperor, he surrendered much to his convictions, and in resigning, as he did before going to Mexico, all right and claim to the Austrian succession and the imperial crown of the Hapsburgs, he showed his readiness to make sacrifices such as are in the power of few men in the world to make. Those who assail him personally as being guilty of a criminal part in the Mexican affair lose sight of the facts; but that the part was one of unconscious folly, we imagine that he himself would now be very ready to acknowledge. It probably took him some considerable time to reach this conclusion, though one might think it must have begun to grow on him very soon after he reached Mexico. But, doubtless, pride, obstinacy, and other elements of the Hapsburg character, then began to affect his determinations and plans, and he fixed his mind to adhere to his position till Fate itself should force him from it.

He has found out now that all the fates are against him. The Emperor who sent him has turned back upon him. The Pope who blessed his mission frowns at his course. The people, whose affections he hoped to inspire, still continue to turn their arms against him. The great republic looms up before his fancy as an enemy with menacing sword. Not a friend, of all his former friends, now stands by him. His domestic afflictions and the humiliation of his house in Austria fill the cup of his woes. What could he do but abdicate with such honor as was possible, and leave a country and a continent where he had lost all and had nothing to hope for? The act comes late, but it is the wisest act he has done since he set foot on Mexican soil.

What effect such an act as the abdication of Maximilian is calculated to have on the further movements of the French in Mexico, or on our relations with that country and the Imperial or Napoleonic agents who are still there, remains to be seen. There is no reason whatever why it should interfere with the French evacuation. That was not made contingent on the movements of Maximilian, but was pledged to us on grounds entirely independent of such accidents. We see no reason whatever to doubt that it will be faithfully carried out in any event. We see every reason to believe that the letter of Napoleon's promise will be kept. And as for our own immediate dealings with Mexico, such an event as Maximilian's departure is of little consequence. Were he in the way of any purpose of ours, he would be brushed off without a moment's thought. But he could not, and *would not*, stand in our way. The Mexican question, therefore, stands very much as it did. We shall learn in a few weeks what Sherman has had to do with it, and what he has done with it.

The True Bases of Reconstruction.

From the Tribune.

About to start for some weeks' sojourn in the West, whence I cannot readily and constantly confer with the general public, I wish to leave my contribution to the general mass of suggestion and criticism touching the true bases of national restoration and concord so plainly set forth that it cannot be misquoted or misapprehended.

That I have long held the main foundations of a genuine, enduring resettlement of our disturbed and upturned national structure to be universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, must be tolerably well known. It only remains to be said that I commend them not as reciprocal concessions, but as common benefits. I trust our great differences are to be composed and ended by no grudging, higgling compromise—no peanut dicker. It is essential to the North that the South should be thoroughly tranquillized and reassured; it is essential to the South that her principal body of agricultural laborers—her peasant cultivators—should live and labor in contentment, based on perfect trust that their rights of person and property—their earnings and their homes—are as secure and inviolate as those of the proudest magnate in the land. There is no Northern, no Southern interest in the premises, but a common interest of the whole American people.

I am for universal amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though impartial suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I *did* think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason; and it still seems to me that this might properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then; and now I believe it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously packed—it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial, and—holding Davis neither better nor worse than thousands of others—would have him treated as they are.

I hope to see impartial suffrage established by very general consent. Many will favor it because they hold it eminently wise and just; others because they are tired of contention about negroes, and wish to put an end to it. And the one simple, obvious mode of taking the negro out of politics is just to treat him as a man. He will cease to be an object of special interest or championship from the hour that the law disregards the immaterial circumstance of his color, and treats him only as a human being.

I trust the States will generally accord to blacks the common rights of manhood, irrespective of the nation and of each other; and I trust they will agree to place those rights under the protection of the Federal Constitution. This may not, in one sense, be necessary; yet it is best to leave no "loop to hang a doubt upon." The whole country needs absolute peace and rest. I am very willing that each State should impose a moderate poll tax on every citizen, and allow no one to vote who shall not have seasonably paid this tax. I hold that lunatics, idiots, criminals, vagrants, and public paupers, have no natural right to vote, and that they ought not to be enfranchised. If there be negroes, as I presume there are, who choose to prowl over the country, begging and stealing, I think these should not be allowed to vote. But every honest, diligent, industrious, useful citizen, however lowly, ought to be a voter; and that State is weakened and imperilled which excludes any such from her electoral body.

I dislike the suggestion of an "intelligence" basis of suffrage. Let us not be deluded by false analogies and vague abstractions. In a State where each child grows up within sight of free school-houses, wherein he is more than welcome to be a pupil, it is perfectly reasonable to prescribe that those only who can read may vote. Where half the people have not only been denied all public facilities for education, but have grown up under laws which made teaching them a crime, the case is very different. Establish common schools in the South, and you may fairly prescribe that no one shall vote after 1876 who does not know how to read. But do not put out a man's eyes and then punish him for blindness.

It would be morally impossible to enforce fairly and uniformly an intelligence test in the South. Just think of Mayor Monroe, with his chief of police and first marshal, sitting as a board on the eve of an exciting election to determine how many and which of the blacks of New Orleans were so literary as they should be to make them voters! Fancy the Copperheads of Southern Maryland passing on the literary pretensions of their late slaves, from whom they feared defeat in an exciting political contest! The bare attempt to enforce such a test at the South will manifestly inflame and distract that entire region. I trust it will be forborne.

I commend impartial suffrage as required by the true interest of all concerned; yet I cannot admit that it is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern, but of the American people. They played an important and beneficent part in our great civil war. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constrain those who triumphed in that struggle to take care that their humble supporters and backers shall not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union. To say now, in view of the recent past, "Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as their white (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them," would be ingratitude and perfidy such as might well invoke the lightnings of heaven. No matter at what cost, we of the North must take care that the Southern blacks are not left at the mercy of that diabolic spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New Orleans.

"But there is the Federal Constitution in your way," I hear objected.

Perhaps I do not comprehend the force of this objection. Let me illustrate my views of it by a familiar example. Suppose General Grant, when he first approached the boundary of Tennessee—but no, let us suppose that General Lee, when in 1863 he reached the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, had found his way barred by a pompous, puffy personage, who accosted him as follows: "Sir, I give you notice that this is the 'sacred soil' of Pennsylvania; I am one of her magistrates, and, in her name and authority, and in virtue of that Federal Constitution which you have sworn to obey, I command you to turn back!"—it is just possible that the General would have ordered the justice to get out of the way, but more probable that he would have simply kept on without vouchsafing the judicial magnate a word.

We have been engaged in a fierce, desperate, protracted struggle for the very existence of the Republic, whereof the Constitution is but an incident. (I know there were those nominally on our side who said they fought for the Constitution, but I never heard of their hurting anybody.) In the progress of that struggle it became necessary to call the blacks to the rescue of the imperilled nation. Had we made them no promises whatever, our obligations resulting from our peril, and their services in averting it, would not have been essentially lessened. Had we been worsted, they must have shared our misfortune, and gone under the feet of the triumphant Rebels. Had we ended the struggle by treaty or compact, they must have been governed by the terms of that compact. But we were not worsted; we did not compromise nor end the war by treaty; we were entirely and absolutely triumphant; and I hold it a moral obligation thence resulting that we shall guarantee and secure their absolute, perfect freedom. To prove unfaithful to this obligation is to bury ourselves in perfidy and enduring shame. And this responsibility, springing directly from the national rescue from ruin, I hold far before and above the letter of the Constitution.

The soundness and urgency of this view would not have been so palpable had the Rebels, after the utter collapse and disappearance of their Confederacy, evinced a grain of common sense. Had they so acted that their friends might have plausibly argued that the blacks were safe in their hands, we might have guessed, or trusted or hoped, that the most vital rights of the freedmen would be respected and shielded by State action; and thereupon gone to sleep. But the last shots of war had barely ceased to echo when Southern legislatures, assembled by Mr. Johnson's Provisional Governors, began to concoct and enact laws bearing exclusively on the Freedmen, which would have disgraced the worst days of Egyptian or of Algerine despotism. For instance: no reasonable person ever objected, while slavery existed, to laws placing the blacks in slave States under police surveillance, and forbidding them to keep or bear arms; but such acts become absurdly tyrannical from the moment wherein slavery disappeared; and the wrenching of their arms by Rebels from honorably discharged Union soldiers, under color of State authority, solely because the Unionists were blacks, was a very cowardly mode of renewing the war of Rebellion. So of all acts revived or re-enacted which shut blacks out of the witness-box in cases where only whites were parties, or inflicted on them any kind of disability which was at the same time an indignity. This kind of legislation (see "McPherson's Manual") was common to all the Rebel States, though that of Mississippi was probably the worst. I rejoice that South Carolina has had the good sense to repeal her share of it, and I hail her action in this respect as greatly conducive to an early restoration of the Union. But it is proved unsafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow; we must place the essential rights of every American citizen under the express guardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy; until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

I have said that I favor both universal amnesty and impartial suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other. I hold that the North is bound to insist on manhood suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and territory—because of the service required of and rendered by the blacks in putting down the Rebellion—that it would be perfidy and baseness, in view of all the facts, *not* to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord suffrage to the blacks, as an important and useful, though humble, portion of her people, whom it is her interest as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side, and the South on the other—what is best for each, or either, is best for both—the only collision is between their respective resentments and prejudices. The North wants to keep at least the leading Rebels under ban indefinitely; the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste at the South—wants to keep the negroes under foot, despised, powerless, and often abused by the white ruffians, whose crimes the better class disavow, but neither prevent nor punish. The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the Rebels out of Congress; the Rebel South has likewise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional amendment. This dead-lock affords to those whom I must consider the more generous and far-seeing minds of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return. Even though the South were able to force her leaders into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public favor; even though the North were able to force impartial suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. But let North and South strike hands on the basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing, and enduring. Each section will gain everything and lose really nothing.

As to how the blacks will vote if enfranchised, I have not inquired, and do not care to know. That they will not vote for the re-establishment of slavery, nor for their own disfranchisement, nor to exalt to power those who burn their school-houses and mob their camp-meetings, I take to be self-evident. They may make some mistakes at first, but experience will tend steadily to their diminution and correction. I do not concur with the careful mother who insisted that her son must be kept out of the water till he should have learned to swim. And I feel confident that blacks, like other men, will vote first to secure their own rights, then to promote the welfare of the country.

If the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the indefinite disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this is unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am confident must ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, "Let the Rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the blacks there"—and they will say so with ample reason. If the adjustment I urge should ultimately fail, and, in the mutations of party ascendancy the Rebels should be let up and the blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the North; and I shall feel that the blame does not all attach to the South. And, whatever the immediate issue, I shall bate no jot of heart or hope that at last—and at no very distant day—our people will be thoroughly harmonized and united on the basis of impartial and universal freedom. H. G.

France, England, and the United States—A New Holy Alliance.

From the Herald.

In the present relations between France, England, and the United States, there is one distinctly visible fact—England and France find it very difficult to struggle against the consequences of the great error in relation to the United States to which they committed themselves some few years ago. At the very beginning of the war against the Union the probable result of the war was fully discussed between the Emperor Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, and the deliberations and conclusions of those distinguished politicians were reflected with more or less fidelity in the English papers, which at the same epoch informed the world in lofty periods that the great republic was no more; that the United States was no longer to be numbered in the catalogue of nations; that there was nothing left of us but a congeries of discordant communities which would soon annihilate one another, and that the great experiment of popular sovereignty had ended in sudden but positive collapse. French policy and British policy were immediately shaped upon notions of that stamp. It was assumed that our power was gone; and in Europe it is the morality of great nations that where there is no power there must be no respect and is no law. Any one may seize what the owner cannot defend. France began her proposed spoliation upon us by taking up a position and concentrating troops in Mexico; and England, more practical and blunt, gave us the benefit of her neutrality, by which she drove from the seas a commerce that had already made her the second maritime power of the world.

But, after all, the great Republic did not go down. So far from the collapse of our Government ensuing, we came out stronger than ever, and the facts that forced us to battle and to the exertion of our power first taught to us and to the world the unimagined extent of our development. Peace might have hidden for another half-century the important truth that under our free system we had grown to be the first military nation of the earth, if measured by the power that we were capable of applying to the purposes of war. This demonstration of our vitality—of the vitality due to our republican system—reacted terribly against those who had been so eager to determine our quietus under the "crowner's quest law" of their ambitious views. Its great lesson as to the power of popular government tended to shake down thrones.

This was so felt in Germany that the arbitrary Minister of the Prussian King deemed it worth while to commend his policy to the nation by proposing to base it on universal suffrage. How it was felt in France we may dimly guess when we see that in spite of the whole fabric of police and the infinite surveillance exercised, the Latin quarter is now full of secret societies, and that arrests are being made every day. Its effect in Great Britain is seen in the impulse and intensity it has given to the movement of the masses against the aristocratic system that appears in the thin disguise of a movement for Parliamentary reform, and also in the spread of Fenianism, that at this hour endangers English rule in Ireland.

Our European enemies did what they could to escape from their false position. France made the fairest protestations in relation to Mexico, and England declared, with all the vehemence and volubility of which she was capable, that the injuries done us were not intentional, but only the inevitable results of defects in her laws; and she promised to amend the laws. But there were in the case some scarcely surmountable points of dignity and national pride. It was hard for them to swallow the draught that circumstances commended to their lips. They made wry faces. France has delayed till the present hour the fulfilment of her promises, and is just as much in Mexico as ever.

England is just about naming a commission to revise the laws that offended us; but she is doing it with a spirit that promises no remedy for the evil. She is apparently determined that if her laws are revised, it shall be done in the face of all the argument against it that uncompromising hostility to the United States can suggest. Such is the significance of the appointment on the commission of Mr. Harcourt, the "Historicus" whose utterances on international law seemed so admirable to the London *Times*. In what other light could any one regard the appointment on the same commission of Mr. Gregory, the member for Dublin, whose advocacy in the House of that kind of neutrality illustrated by the *Alabama* cannot have been forgotten?

It is an important question just now how far these powers will go in their efforts to escape the retraction of their acts against us. Many circumstances indicate that they are in collusion; that there is a new secret understanding with special reference to their respective attitudes towards the United States. If England refuses that satisfaction on the *Alabama* claims that has been categorically demanded, France will see her way clear in Mexico. Will those powers carry their mutual support so far as to venture a war with the United States? The Prince Napoleon, who is once more said to be in the Emperor's confidence, has just returned to France from England, and as apropos to his return there is some whisper of the extension of the ideas involved in the addition of Austria to an alliance between France and Italy. Is England to go in also? The Emperor of France classes Russia and the United States together as the enemies of Europe, and fears the democratic spirit of Germany as much as his uncle did. Is the next move to be a grand league—a new holy alliance—of all the conservative elements against democratic principles everywhere? and is this league to make its first [illegible] against what will be called the outrageous demands of our Government? Pushed to the wall by our resistance, France and England can only escape the consequences of their great error by some desperate venture; and though the venture of such a league and programme as seems to be now sketched out in Europe appears at first glance too incredibly desperate, there is some good reason to believe that war against the United States in that shape—or nearly that shape—is a topic now under serious discussion.

Chief Justice Chase and Thad. Stevens.

From the World.

The passages quoted in the following Washington letter are noteworthy:—

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—In my letter published on Monday last I stated that the interview between Chief Justice Chase and the President, on the previous Thursday evening, had, in the opinion of the best informed upon current political events, relation to the condition of the Federal Courts at the South. I find that this was strictly correct. I have since learned that at another interview, held on Friday evening, at which several members of the Cabinet were present, the subject of the condition of the South was freely canvassed, and that "the Chief Justice recommended, as an alternative for the Constitutional amendment as it now stands, which he favored, the substitution of 'impartial' suffrage" in place of the second and third sections, the latter of which particularly constituting an irreconcilable objection on the part of the ten unrepresented States. The President, however, expressed no opinion at the meeting although he invited a free interchange of views by all present. It is now unquestionable that he stands precisely as he stood last winter.

Since the arrival of Thad Stevens at the seat of Government, increased interest in political affairs has been excited. I do not think any great importance is properly to be attached to his personal wishes and intentions. If, however, the action of Congress is to be controlled by his dictation, then, indeed, there will be stirring times this session. I understand "he sneers at any 'bargain,' as he called the conference between the President and Mr. Chase, in which the South is to be a party; denounces 'universal amnesty,' though coupled with 'universal' suffrage, and deems the action of the Southern States altogether unnecessary to make valid the Constitutional amendment." I also learn he has prepared a bill, the purpose and operation of which are to render null all the appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, being also a candidate for the next Republican nomination for the Presidency, is the most embarrassed man in the country. There is a strong tendency in the Republican party to assume the bold position that ratification by three-fourths of the "represented" States is all that is requisite to engraft amendments on the Constitution. This has long been the position of Messrs. Stevens and Sumner; and even so moderate a politician as the editor of the *Times* is on the point of endorsing the same wild hypothesis. In a labored editorial, Monday, that journal said: "In the contumacy of the South we can see groundwork of a strong argument for limiting the ratification of the amendment to the States which carried on the war for the Union and now compose the government of the Union." "The argument in its favor," the *Times* further says, "may become irresistible." The present drift of Republican sentiment is strongly in favor of that doctrine; and the *Times*, with its habitual tendency to float with the stream, promptly heads its canoe in that direction.

But the Chief Justice knows that neither he, nor the august tribunal over which he presides, can sanction such a pretension. If any pretended amendment has received the ratification of less than three-fourths of the whole number of States, the Supreme Court will be compelled to declare it, and all legislation founded on it, null and void. The Chief Justice, as a candidate for the Presidency, is anxious to avoid this destructive collision with his party. Hence his attempts to patch up a compromise with the President, and lead off the party on a new scent. Hence the *Tribune*, and all other journals which favor his claims, desire to bury the pending amendment in oblivion as soon as possible, and substitute a new issue. The divergency of views among the Republicans is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. If the South will be patient and firm, the day of its redemption may be nearer than the result of the late elections gave it any reason to hope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

COURSE OF LECTURES OF THE S. C. AND S. A.

The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that the

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 30, 1866. Subject—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs."

The second Lecture will be given by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The remaining Lectures will be continued on each successive Thursday evening until the series is ended.

The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.

The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are:—

Major-General O. O. HOWARD,
Major General B. F. BUTLER,
Senator J. W. NYE,
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. HUGH L. BOND of Md.,
Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM,
W. W. BROWN, Esq.

THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each Lecture.

Season tickets, $2. Single admission, 30 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music Store Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman.
No. 1216 Washington avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
Fourth street, below Willow.
J. HANKINSON,
Guilelma street,
11 26 8t Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY. TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next or who do not present themselves when notified will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
11 22mw1m Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$603,770 64	
On Fire risks	138,691 79	
		$742,462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$534,189 78	
On Fire risks	128,932 12	
		$663,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$326,319 66	
Fire losses	92,807 81	
Return premiums	40,529 79	
Re Insurances	54,634 31	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc	39,141 90	
*Taxes—United States tax on premiums, policy stamps, etc	16,370 18	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000 United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700 00
45,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 Par. Cost, $1,030,552 05. Mkt. Val.	$1,070,280 75
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	217,637 23
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	38,923 98
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value	2,930 00
Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 34	41,549 60
	$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 t121 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1866.

H. G. LEISENRING,
11 24 6t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CAMDEN, N. J., November 24, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the 30th day of November.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
11 26 5t Treasurer pro tem.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3 at the office of the Company, No. 129 S FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 20 12t SIMON POEY Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 58 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15, AT THE NEW LIBERTY HALL, LOMBARD Street, above Seventh, the GREAT UNION FAIR, For the Benefit of the PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,

where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the Club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Register," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Professor HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.

11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,

11 20 lm] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1866.

A penalty of THREE PER CENTUM will be charged on all City taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st day of December 1866.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
11 26 3t Receiver of Taxes.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

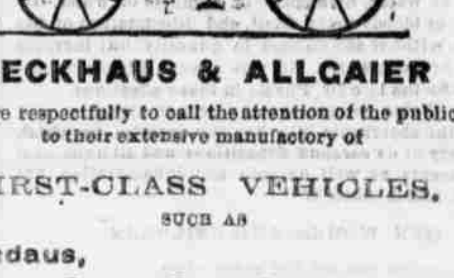
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES



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Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,

SUCH AS

Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

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1 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents. 310

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

The Mercantile Beneficial Association.

The anniversary of this time-honored institution was held last night at the Academy of Music. The assemblage gathered was a splendid one, such as is seen only upon like occasions within the walls of the Academy. The entire proscenium and the two upper rows of boxes were compactly filled, and many most respectable people were seated in the uppermost tiers. Prof. Hassler's orchestra gave exceedingly fine music on the occasion, executing, as the officers and guests of the association entered upon the platform, in fine style, Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" as an overture, and afterwards some other capital pieces.

The platform was as well filled as the rest of the house, with an assemblage of gentlemen who have made Philadelphia, in a mercantile point of view, what she now is. The same class of people gathered at the Academy last night are seen assembled upon no other occasion than these anniversaries of the Mercantile Beneficial Association.

Mr. C. Ludwig, President of the association, and the officers of the association, formed a semicircle, of which he constituted the arc.

Mr. Ludwig announced that Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, would take the chair.

Mr. Cattell therefore came forward amid hearty applause, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When, a fortnight ago, the committee of the Mercantile Beneficial Association honored me with an invitation to speak for them to-night, I was obliged to decline the honor, upon the ground that my pressing engagements preparatory to leaving home for the winter would not allow me time for such preparation as the cause and the occasion demanded. Subsequently I consented to preside at the meeting, but with, as I thought, the distinct understanding that I was not expected to make a speech.

So, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to assure you that it is no part of my purpose to inflict upon you a speech; for although of late it has become quite common for chairmen, taking advantage of their early possession of the floor, to indulge in extended remarks, and thus occupy the time properly belonging to the regular speakers, I am sure you will agree with me in the opinion that it is a custom "more honored in the breach than the observance." I do not propose, therefore, to trench upon the time of the distinguished gentlemen who are to address you to-night. Nevertheless, as I am upon my feet, I cannot refrain from saying a word or two in honor of the ennobling profession to which I am proud to belong, and in advocacy of the claims of the beneficent institution whose anniversary we celebrate to-night.

I am sure I shall do no injustice to other honorable and important professions, or be considered as disparaging them in the least, when I claim that in this goodly city the mercantile profession is the most important and influential of all. The manufacturing interest of our city is an important element of our greatness and one of the sources of our prosperity. It may be said to be the bone and sinew and muscle of our body politic: but it is trade and commerce that constitute the great heart whose mighty pulsations send the life-giving current through all the arteries and veins of our material interests.

It will not be denied that to the enterprise and energy and capital of our merchants we are chiefly indebted for our magnificent system of internal improvements; our lines of railways, before which even the Alleghenies bow their heads to make a highway for the iron horse, as he speeds over hill and valley, mountain and stream, as if in chase of the setting sun; our telegraphic wires, stretching from the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from the snow clad hills of the north to the tepid waters of the Gulf, annihilating space, so far as the transmission of ideas are concerned; our canals and local railways, which open up our inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron, always the twin sisters of civilization; our coastwise line of steamships, and a hundred other kindred enterprises that have built up and prospered your great city, and developed the illimitable resources of your great commonwealth.

The true merchant must necessarily be a man of enlarged ideas and comprehensive views. The very nature and spirit of his profession calls him to the careful consideration of all the means that can be devised to develop the resources and promote the material interests of his country. His own individual prosperity depends, more than that of any other class, on the general prosperity of the whole people. His interest lies in stimulating production, whether of the field, the forest or the mine; in facilitating and cheapening travel, and in multiplying means of transportation. In short, whatever tends to promote a higher civilization and increase the wealth and power of a nation promotes the welfare of the merchant.

The merchants of Philadelphia have not been unmindful of their duty and interest in this direction, and yet I must be permitted to say, as I speak to merchants to-night, that if Philadelphia is to keep pace with the spirit of the age, there must be yet greater efforts and loftier achievements in this direction. You must enlarge and strengthen your new southern line of steamships, so auspiciously commenced, and so ably managed by the present board of directors. You must put a half million, or even a million of dollars more in the enterprise to make it what it should be—a decided success. Nay, more; you must, unless you mean ingloriously to surrender what is left of your foreign commerce, establish and sustain your own line of transatlantic steamers. Looking at the stupendous march of your sister city in this direction, you must speedily awake to your duty and interest before it is too late.

But more than this, while I claim for the merchants of Philadelphia that they have always enjoyed a high reputation for enterprise and honorable dealing, I also claim that they have added to their fair fame by the exhibition of a sublime spirit of benevolence and philanthropy, worthy of all commendation. There are, perhaps, fifty charitable institutions in our city, such as hospitals, asylums, homes for friendless children, for the aged and infirm, for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the insane, and many others, which are the pride of our city, and stand brilliantly out, like so many gems in our crown of glory.

Go search the records of those institutions so generously provided for the relief of suffering humanity, and you will find that they have been established, supported and endowed by the princely liberality of Philadelphia merchants. If you would see a striking illustration of what a Philadelphia merchant has done for his race, go over to yonder marble palace, the finest specimen of architecture in our land, "a thing of beauty which is a joy forever," and look upon the happy faces of two hundred orphan boys, who are housed and fed and clothed and educated by the munificent charity of a single Philadelphia merchant—the late Stephen Girard.

I claim, then, that the merchants of Philadelphia are justly distinguished for their enterprise as merchants, and their benevolence as citizens; but even more than this, and what to me is the crowning glory of Philadelphia merchants of the present day, is the record of their steadfast patriotism and unflinching devotion to the cause of their imperilled country through the long night of civil war from which we have so recently emerged.

From the hour when the flag of the Union went down at Sumter until it was raised again in triumph over its shattered and blackened walls, amid the shouts of a grateful people, the merchants of Philadelphia, with an unanimity perhaps unparalleled, stood by the government in its gigantic struggle to crush treason and save the nation's life—never wavering in the darkest hours—responding promptly to every call for men or money, and exercising a sublime faith that sooner or later the honor and supremacy of our glorious flag would be proudly maintained. They adopted as their motto the words of the poet:

"Stand by the flag—all doubts and treason scorning;
Believe with courage firm and faith sublime,
That it will float, until the eternal morning,
Pales in its glories all the lights of time."

God be praised for the earnest loyalty and unflinching patriotism of the merchants of Philadelphia, and all honor to the men who, distinguished for their enterprise, their intelligence and integrity, have added to the sublime virtues of benevolence and patriotism.

And now, fellow-citizens, permit me to close by commending to you the Mercantile Beneficial Association, as one of the benevolent institutions of your city which has peculiar claims upon you, as merchants, for a generous support. It is an institution of your own, composed of merchants, managed by merchants, and for the benefit of merchants when overtaken by storms of adversity. You know full well that the merchant's career is one of peculiar peril. In trade and commerce so much depends on elements entirely beyond the control of the individual, that the merchant's life is necessarily one of vicissitude. Burns must have had our profession in his eye when he said,

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Gang aft aglee."

This institution, of course, does not pretend that it can alter this law of trade. It only proposes that merchants shall, in their years of prosperity, contribute to a fund upon which they will have a claim if misfortune should come to them. True, you may never need the Society's kindly aid. God grant you never may; but it is worthy of your support upon the less selfish and far nobler idea, that you will thus minister to the pressing wants of others less fortunate than yourselves.

Ladies, I thank you for your presence to-night, and permit me to beg for this association your powerful influence. You are interested in its success. I speak to-night to the mothers, wives and sisters of merchants. Encourage your sons and husbands and brothers to give a generous support to this purely mercantile enterprise. Most of them I dare say will never have occasion to claim its friendly offices. But some of them may, and if they should not, assuredly there are others that will, and surely it will ever be a pleasant reflection that you have, by your generous support of this institution, given timely aid to some upon whom the shadow of misfortune has fallen, who were once as prosperous and as happy and joyous as you are to-night.

The annual report was now read by William H. Love, Esq., Secretary. It has already appeared in our columns.

Rev. Alfred Cookman was then introduced. He said that this evening he felt mingling emotions of pride and thankfulness that, as a Philadelphian, he was a citizen of no mean city, and of thankfulness that his lot had been cast in the City of Brotherly Love. He was proud that he lived in a city that had so many monuments of benevolence. Philadelphia, grander than Rome or Athens, or any ancient city, has its Girard College, its mercantile beneficial associations, its many noble charities. If the Mother of the Gracchi, pointing to her children, said: "These are my jewels," the city of Philadelphia, pointing to institutions like these, can say with pride: "These charities are my jewels."

This angel of brotherly love, bearing the bright signet of Heaven upon its beautiful brow, is organizing a succession of brotherhoods, all mutually dependent. This association is one of them. Outside of them all we have our great national brotherhood, foully and fearfully assailed during the last few years by the demon of slavery. And what heart will not thrill to-night with joy when we see that our national brotherhood still remains intact, that universal liberty and equal rights (applause) promises a nobler, more glorious and beautiful compact in the future than in the past? (Applause.)

Men of thought and action are clearing the way. We are taking in the idea of a world's brotherhood. We recognize beyond all this, however, a brotherhood still wider—a brotherhood that makes no inquiry concerning race or color or country. It asks only is he a human being, and if so, he shall receive our care, our sympathy and our love.

We then take in a Christian brotherhood, a multitude that no man can number, that have crossed the flood, and are now in the golden glories of heaven. What a splendid brotherhood! Is not this a conception as inspiring as it is complete? If we can foster such a feeling of brotherhood, then we are aiding the fostering of all brotherhoods upon this earth. Are not these brotherhoods a series of concentric wheels? The outside wheel, the Christian brotherhood, may not move as it should do. Had we in the first place acted upon the principle that all men were free and equal, that wheel of national brotherhood need not have been interrupted, and then the wheels of social and mercantile association might not have been retarded in the uniformity of their movements.

The speaker then referred expressly to the Mercantile Beneficial Association. The effects of the organization must be security, sympathy, benevolence—just as we look most to the specific and fundamental principles of the Christian religion. Let this brotherly love spread, and not only will the homes of these beneficiaries, but your own homes, and the homes of all our people, be irradiated with the sentiment of brotherhood. Concord shall then be at the gate of entrance to this fraternity. Religion shall be guardian angel, and above us the striped flag of freedom shall float with the blood-stained flag of Calvary. Very beautifully the speaker alluded to the good time coming, when the spirit of brotherhood, now at work in the world, shall accomplish its mission. Only last night these walls echoed the noble sentiments of Henry Vincent, the eloquent Briton, who is laboring for the cause of universal brotherhood. A few nights before stood the noble patriot Justice Chase; the Christian soldier, with his empty sleeve, General Howard, and the noble jurist who dared to do his duty, Judge Bond, of Baltimore, all speaking for universal fraternity. (Loud applause.)

The speaker concluded by a graceful allusion to Senator Cattell as a type of the merchant of Philadelphia, and invoked the Divine blessing upon the Mercantile Beneficial Association of Philadelphia.

Rev. Phillips Brooks was then introduced. He could claim, he said, neither the privilege of being, like his predecessors, a Philadelphian nor a merchant. Therefore, instead of speaking to the special glory of Philadelphia merchants, of which others could so much better speak, he would speak rather of commerce and of the mercantile character in general. He referred to the Queen city of the Adriatic, over which the modern Italian flag is now floating, and to the age when she was the queen of mercantile cities. Now the merchant has taken the place of the primitive system of trade, when small vessels crept along the coast. Virgil, in his fourth eclogue, writing of the Golden Age, paints that era as a time when commerce shall be no more, and when each nation shall produce all it requires. The Poet Laureate of Victoria, two thousand years later than the Poet Laureate of Augustus, draws a picture exactly the reverse. It is in the merchant that the highest spirit of the age is exemplified. Emerson tells us that a little slip of paper can go half over the world, and there exemplify the confidence of one man, the integrity of the other. This truth teaches a man to keep his word; and the highest testimonial to the integrity of the merchant is that the man in India, who never saw him, never will see him, relies upon his piece of paper, and accepts it for the value inscribed upon it.

The speaker referred to the patriotism of the merchants of the north. They have established its standard. Had the merchants held back during our late struggle, liberty would have been lost to us forever. The Christian merchant everywhere is the conservator of our institutions. The speaker eloquently described the character and responsibilities of the merchant, and drew a picture of the upright man, whose ledger to him was a holy book. He called attention to the glaring extravagance of the times, and warned his auditors, as a people who were largely the exemplars of society, against setting an example of extravagance, especially on the eve of a season that promises to be one of great difficulty in business, and one of suffering to very many.

The speaker looked forward to the coming winter as one of great depression. He hoped that the merchant's family would not set the example in extravagance that should lead others in the vain endeavor to vie with them, into the paths of ruin.

To do anything like justice to such speakers as we had last evening is impossible. The addresses will be printed by the Society in pamphlet form, for general distribution. The exercises closed with excellent music.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—From Col. John Peddie, General Ticket Agent of this road, we are in receipt of the annexed report of the Board of Managers for the past year:—The receipts for passengers and freight during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866, were greater than those of any former year, amounting to $574,721 25, and exceeding those of any previous year $62,094 80, viz., increase of passenger receipts, $3433 33, and of freight receipts, $58,661 47. The small increase in passenger fare is attributed to the appearance of the cholera, the fear of which had a tendency to deter many from coming to the city.

During the year one-fifth of the road has been relaid with new rails (including 80 tons of steel rails) and cross-ties, exclusive of 2000 feet of sidings.

To maintain the rolling stock, a new first class locomotive and two passenger cars were obtained and paid for; ten four-wheeled freight cars and five engine tanks were rebuilt in the shops of the Company.

The regular passenger trains each way, to and from Germantown, number 21; to and from Norristown, Conshohocken and Manayunk, 19; Chesnut Hill, 10.

The total number of passengers carried on the regular trains during the year were 2,447,788, destined as follows:

Germantown,	1,346,840
Manayunk,	330,140
Conshohocken,	83,338
Norristown,	383,280
Chesnut Hill,	284,183

In addition, there were 21,573 excursion passengers.

One passenger fell from a car and was killed, while riding on the platform, in violation of the rules of the Company.

The funded debt of the Company now amounts to $162,800.

From the ordinary receipts of the Company, for the past fiscal year, after deducting all expenses for operating the road, maintenance of rolling stock, interest on loans, national, State and city taxes, &c., two dividends were declared, one of four per cent., April 1st, and the other five per cent., October 1st, leaving a balance of $48,804 71, carried to the credit of contingent account.

The officers of the road are, President, Edward C. Dale; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Dougherty; General Superintendent, W. S. Wilson, and General Ticket Agent, Col. John B. Peddie.

REPAIRING DAMAGES.—A new roof has been placed on the Union League building, and there are no outward indications of the damage done by the fire in September last.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR TEACHERS.—On the 8th and 9th instant, the examination of candidates for certificates of qualifications for teachers was held at the Zane Street School House. There were 175 applicants in attendance. Two sets of questions were proposed—on the first set, persons obtaining averages of 75 and over, were to be entitled to certificates of the first class, and those obtaining averages of 70 and under 75, certificates for principals of unclassified schools. On the second set of questions, those who obtained averages of 75 and over were to be entitled to certificates of the second class; 65 and under 75, certificates of the third class; 55 and under 65, certificates of the fourth class. Of the number of candidates examined, seventy-one were successful; three being of the first class, seven of the second, twenty of the third, and the remainder of the fourth class. Following is a list of the successful applicants, with their respective averages:—

B. B. Hinchman	79 1	Lydia M. Watson	69 2
Fanny M. Singer	77 5	Ella Clay	68 9
C. Foulke	77 2	Lizzie R. Morrison	68 8
Tillie Scott	76 0	Bessie Smith	67 8
Jeannie W. Wylie	76 1	Martha McIlwaine	66 4
Emma M. Gaskill	75 3	Jennie Burrows	66 1
Henrietta Gamble	75 1	V. R. Robinson	66 0
Emma D. Miller	73 0	Esther P. Merchant	65 8
Emma Schofield	72 4	Augusta A. Pierson	65 8
Rebecca Gwynn	71 9	Ella A. Miller	65 6
Anna J. Kohler	71 5	Lizzie S. Kelley	65 4
Clara S. Beale	71 4	Ida R. Betton	65 1
Mary R. Cullin	70 7	Lizzie S. Janney	64 2
Mary S. Scott	70 5	Annie Hall	64 7
Annie Finnegan	69 7	C. Hollenback	63 6
L. McDermond	68 5	Helen S. Harper	60 7
Agnes O'Harra	68 5	Laura E. Sayre	60 7
Mary A. Dillon	63 7	Eunice Wilcox	60 6
R. F. Roberts	63 3	Agnes Gibson	60 5
Sallie S. Kirk	63 1	Eliza Erskine	59 6
M. Augusta Dunn	63 0	E. L. Abbott	59 5
A. E. Blakley	62 9	M. W. Nelson	59 1
Anna E. Fassell	62 7	Laura Fugate	58 8
Annie Gamewell	62 4	M. McDonough	58 8
Mary E. Sawtell	62 3	A. Wilson	58 7
H. A. Lehman	62 1	Annie G. Thayer	58 4
Rebecca Keen	61 8	E. L. Reecker	58 2
T. C. Smith	61 2	Anita Nickerson	58 0
Rebecca S. Nelson	61 2	M. Grantees	57 9
A. R. Franklin	61 0	Mary Ellis	57 9
Kate Earle	57 8	Lizzie S. Marley	56 6
Clara R. Elliott	57 1	Tillie Baker	56 1
Maggie M. Byrnes	57 0	Rachel L. Fries	55 8
Louisa M. Holmes	57 0	Lizzie Rook	55 1
B. S. Shingle	56 9	Mary D. Logan	51 0

ORDER OF "GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—This organization, whose objects are the maintenance of the ties which bind together all men who served their country, and the proper protection of the rights of the soldiers, is assuming gigantic proportions. The proper appointments for the complete development of the order in this State have just been announced. The following is of interest in this connection:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC U. S., PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.—General Orders, No. 1.

1. In accordance with special orders No. 1, Headquarters G. A. of the R. U. S., dated Springfield, Illinois, November 22, 1866, I hereby assume command of this department.

II. Commanders of posts, G. A. of the R., within the limits of this department, will at once report to these headquarters, as follows:—

1. Name and post office address of post commander.
2. Date of organization of post.
3. By whose authority organized.
4. Present strength.
5. Location—town, county, and Congressional District.

III. A Provisional Department Staff will be announced in future orders.

IV. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors desirous of organizing posts of the G. A. of the R., within this department, will address these headquarters.

LOUIS WAGNER,
Provisional Commander, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic of the United States.

FURTHER HEARING IN A MALICIOUS MISCHIEF CASE.—At the Central Station, yesterday, Adam Eichman, Matthew Canning, and Charles Maine had a hearing on the charge of malicious mischief and assault and battery. Samuel Clapp, a conductor on the Union Railroad, testified that on Monday evening, as his car was turning the corner at Master and Franklin streets, he heard something strike a pane of glass on the side of the car; but supposing it to be a small pebble, and that no harm had been done, he paid no attention to it until he saw a female passenger with a wound under her eye, which was bleeding, and which he understood had been caused by a stone going through the glass. He then stopped the car and went back to the corner, and arrested one of three boys, Matthew Canning, and handed him over to a policeman. The other boys were afterwards arrested on the information of Canning; and Eichman, it was stated by one of them, had borrowed the sling from which the stone had been thrown, from Maine. Mrs. Haycock, residing at Cadwalader and Thompson streets, testified to being struck under the eye with the stone which came through the glass of the car. Eichman and Maine were held to answer, and Canning was held for his good behavior.

A CHANCE FOR LITIGATION.—The old burying ground extending from Eighth street to Franklin street, and located between Race and Vine streets, is about to be vacated and the lot devoted to building purposes. The ground belongs to a congregation of German Lutherans, and it is one of the oldest cemeteries in Philadelphia. Occupying nearly an entire square in the centre of the city, the property has become very valuable for business purposes, as trade has gradually surrounded it, until at the present time it is a "city of the dead" in the very heart of the bustle and excitement of a business thoroughfare. But while the ground has become desirable as building lots, those who have friends and relatives buried in the cemetery are opposing the threatened removal of the remains. Of late years there have been comparatively few interred in this ground, yet those who years ago found a resting-place here have hosts of friends, who resist the change. They have called a public meeting, to take action on the subject. The proposed improvement will involve a determined struggle between the claims of the dead and the demands of the living.

WHISKY CASE.—Before United States Commissioner A. H. Smith, yesterday, Patrick Carroll had a hearing on the charge of aiding in the removal of property in charge of a revenue officer. William A. Terwiller testified that the defendant with others removed whisky and a still from a distillery at Sutherland avenue and Shippen street, on the night of November 14, 1866, when he was in charge of it. While he was watching two doors, a third one was broken open, and a barrel of whisky rolled out; at night the still and furnace were carried away. Witness recognized Carroll as one of the men who aided in removing the whisky. Inspector Michener testified that he had seized the distillery and placed Terwiller in charge of it. Carroll was held in $1000 for a further hearing.

FIRE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, the stable of Mr. Bardsley, Naudain street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, was totally destroyed by fire. Two horses, one belonging to Mr. Bardsley, and the other to Mr. Grinder, were burnt to death. During the alarm caused by this fire, George McNally, a carter, was knocked down on South street, between Tenth and Eleventh, and run over by a steamer. McNally was so seriously injured that he died shortly after his admission to the hospital. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republican members of Councils meet on Tuesday next for the purpose of making caucus nominations of heads of Departments.

SERIOUS FALL.—Edward Heidmell, aged sixty-nine years, living at No. 1919 Market street, was admitted into Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with his wrist broken by falling from a step ladder.

A WAIF.—Early last evening, an infant, a few days old, was found at Juniper and Pine streets. The little stranger was taken to the Almshouse.

THE BUCKS COUNTY MURDER—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The following information has been received concerning the murder of Captain Wiley, mentioned in our edition of yesterday:—He had been to Trenton with a load, and was returning through the outlet-lock below New Hope, and laid up for the night in the Narrows. There he was last seen alive. At an early hour on Sunday morning he was found dead in his cabin, having been shot in the back. As if the wound had not been sufficient to take life, part of his blouse had been torn off and crammed into his mouth, so as to produce suffocation. The cabin boy made a statement to the authorities to the effect that the murderer is Alfred Teufel, a resident of Haycock township, a well-known desperado and river thief, for whom recent rewards have been offered for committing several robberies. He states that Teufel came on board the boat at Trenton on last Thursday. He soon left, and then returned on Friday, remaining upon the boat until after the commission of the murder. The parties were old acquaintances, and he and Teufel occupied the cabin together. He says that Wiley was killed right above Holahan's; that he (Rick) was at the time on the towpath driving the mules, when he called him back to the boat, and told him he had killed Wiley. He then ordered him on board to steer the boat, showed him the dead body, and then drew the slide over the companion way so as to conceal it. Teufel afterwards got off the boat at the Six-mile Level at Wyker's, going home with the boy and remaining there half an hour. He told the boy he should say a stranger got on board the boat at Smithtown locks and got a quart of liquor at Leslie's old tavern, and he also wanted him to take the mules off. Teufel is twenty-one years of age, thick set, rather dark complexion, quick and active in movement, speaks both English and German fluently, and not very prepossessing in appearance. He has been leading a roving, reckless life for several years.

James Wiley, the man murdered, was a son of John Wiley, a well-known resident of Bucks county; was born in or near Doylestown, where he was long employed as a day-laborer or farm-hand; married a woman from Danielsville, in Haycock township, where his widow and now orphaned children still reside; enlisted in Company E, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain Harvey; was faithful to his duties, and secured the confidence of his commanding officers, until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service.

ANOTHER YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, was held last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association. A constitution was reported and acted upon, and such measures adopted as were necessary to carry out the object of the meeting. The Association formed is to be a central one, and provision was made for the formation of auxiliary associations in the Methodist churches.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Edward Gory, who was injured on the 15th inst., by being run over on the railroad of the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway, died yesterday at the Hospital. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE DATE DETERMINED.

JANUARY 21, 1867.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, Have been authorized by the management to announce MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867, As the time when the FINAL AWARD Of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise, and that the certificates may be held by bona-fide purchasers, and not by him, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. and Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. LORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWENT, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

The management have the greatest satisfaction in making this announcement to those who have so liberally contributed to the ultimate success of this undertaking organized at the Crosby Opera House Art Association, and feel justified in doing so by the EXTRAORDINARY RAPIDITY With which the certificates have been disposed of during THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

They would at the same time beg to inform the public that, as the FINAL MAKING UP OF THE BOOKS Must inevitably occupy several weeks, the subscription will be closed at any period, prior to the date mentioned, which the management may deem desirable.

The Drawing Will Take Place on January 21, 1867,

WHEN THE FIRST PREMIUM, THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, Valued at more than Half a Million of Dollars will be allotted to a new owner, And the finest Collection of Paintings ever offered to its members by ANY ART UNION, WILL BE FINALLY DISTRIBUTED.

SPECIAL CARD.

The Management would also take this opportunity of cordially thanking the numerous subscribers to the Association who have purchased the Chromograph of Cropsey's "AMERICAN AUTUMN," For the patience and good faith with which they have submitted to the serious delay inevitably incurred in its production by their desire and that of the engraver to make it a TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN ART.

PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY, THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 BROADWAY, New York.

SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA, T. B. PUGH, No. 607 CHESNUT STREET, NEW BULLETIN BUILDINGS.

ALSO, AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY (F. Gabrielewitz Proprietor.) Gallery, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. 11 24 wt

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, No. 114 MARKET Street. 2*

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 9mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 28, third appearance of Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH, and production of DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, THE Long Strike produced with ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, and several powerful Tableaux, among which may be enumerated THE DRAWING OF THE LOTS, FULLER'S LANE, and THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, and the GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.

The management have made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to introduce a wire into the theatre for this great scene, and have also arranged to receive the latest telegraphic news up to 9·30 P. M., which will be read to the audience, thus connecting the Chesnut Street Theatre with all parts of the United States, and with Europe by the Submarine Cable.

The piece will be presented with a MOST POWERFUL CAST. To conclude with FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, November 29, THANKSGIVING MATINEE. HENRIETTE, THE FORSAKEN. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 1, FIRST McDONOUGH MATINEE. ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Prices as usual.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 28, the celebrated Drama, in five acts, of FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Fanchon, the Cricket.......... Miss EFFIE GERMON. To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of THE INVISIBLE PRINCE. Don Leander.................. Miss EFFIE GERMON. THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING, at 2 o'clock, A GRAND DAYLIGHT FESTIVAL, when will be presented the celebrated Drama of LITTLE BAREFOOT, with other entertainments. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. First week of the distinguished PROTEAN AND LYRIC ARTISTES, MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL, who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, in their celebrated, unique, and elegant PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS, preceded each evening by a FAVORITE COMEDIETTA, by the DRAMATIC COMPANY. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—THE GREAT EVENT TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, Also, THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock. THE BLACK CROOK.

ADELAIDE RISTORI, THE RENOWNED TRAGEDIENNE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. MR. GRAU has the honor to announce that M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI, in conjunction with her Dramatic Company of celebrated Artistes, expressly engaged in Europe for her transatlantic tour, will give in Philadelphia, during a period of two weeks, a season of eight nights of dramatic representations commencing ON MONDAY, December 10. Subscriptions for the season of eight nights will be received on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 3, 4, and 5. 11 26

FOYER OF ACADEMY. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, November 30, At half-past 4 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S FIRST Of a Series of Six PIANO-FORTE MATINEES, when he will have the valuable aid of MR. J. POLLAK, Baritone From the Royal Opera, Dresden. Subscription Lists, Tickets, and Programmes at the Music Stores. Single Admission, $1. To be had as above and at the door. Doors open at 4 o'clock. 11 24 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The First Annual Exhibition of the WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will continue open, by request, day and evening, until FRIDAY, November 30, at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Saloon, first floor, back room, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. The exhibition consists of over 200 specimens in Fine Art executed by women. Admission 25 cents. 11 24 6t

WILL CLOSE, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, the superb collection of French, German, and Belgian PAINTINGS, now on exhibition and for sale at the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Admission 25 cents. 11 24 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY, By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-10

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings. Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages. Terms for instruction, 6 months....... ....$8·00. Terms for self practice, 3 months.... ....$5·00. For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call. 8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET Street. 5 10§

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut. 9 185

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tJ

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY. RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT STREET, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA. Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET WAREHOUSE! No. 910 ARCH STREET. Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 8mrp] Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

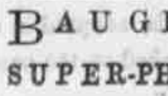
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON No. 807 CHESNUT Street, HAVE NOW OPEN A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC. 10 3wfm3mbp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three-story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed. C. M. S. LESLIE, 10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Camden county. Thirty acres of land, suitable for a truck farm, situate on the Haddonfield turnpike, on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be sold immediately for cash to settle an estate. Also a Brick Dwelling-house near the river, at Kaighn's Point, and fourteen Building Lots. Call upon or address JAMES M. SCOVEL, No. 113 PLUM Street, 11 22 6t Camden, N. J.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.



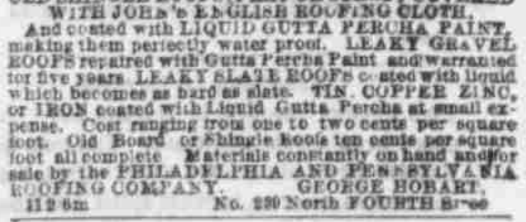
PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

FERTILIZERS.

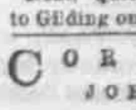
BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smwSrp Philadelphia.

FINE CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS, MANUFACTURED FROM NEW COCOA BEANS. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET Street. 10 22 mwstl

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY NEW YORK. FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J. This Company is now fully prepared to furnish LEAD PENCILS, Equal in Quality to the Best Brands. The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial. All Styles and Grades are Manufactured. Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc. A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom No. 34 JOHN Street, New York. The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers. Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, 11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.



THE ORIGINAL SIGN PAINTERS. C. F. WHITMAN & BRO., No. 243 RACE STREET. Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 8 1m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia, DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 24] Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

HENRY C. FOX, PRACTICAL Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS, PHILADELPHIA. [11 6 1mrp

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, 7 28] S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

THANKSGIVING.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Whereas, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time and with a common voice, the thanks and praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for His blessings during the past year—

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth.

For the thus far continued activity of industry

For the general preservation of health.

And especially for that in His divine mercy He hath staved the threatened pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, deeds of good justice, wisdom, and mercy may be done.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Thanksgiving—No Paper To-Morrow.

ELSEWHERE will be found an exhaustive article upon the history and character of public thanksgivings, to which we invite attention.

To-morrow (Thursday) having been set apart by the national, State, and municipal authorities as a day of general thanksgiving, no regular newspaper will be issued from this office. This course is adopted in order to allow all persons] attached to the paper to enjoy the national holiday.

Raphael Redivivus.

SEMMES—Raphael Semmes—Admiral Raphael Semmes—Semmes the chivalric—Semmes the illustrious—Semmes the prodigious—Semmes the gigantic—Semmes the overwhelming! What has Semmes been doing? Not much. He has simply stooped to follow the example of Mr. Robert E. Lee, some time General in the service of the late C. S. A., and now an instructor of youth in the little mountain village of Lexington. Semmes, we are given to understand, has put aside his warlike dreams. He has likewise awakened from his dream of dwelling in the marble halls of justice. "He has accepted," so the despatch runs, "the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria."

Good for Semmes! We think he has done well; we think he has done a big thing. In truth, of all the big things that Semmes ever did do, we think this is about the biggest. It is worthy of Semmes' illustrious and chivalric career. The soul of Semmes is not wholly bound up in rivalry of Farragut and Tegethoff; he will find time to expound the mysteries of Plato and Whately; he will condescend to point out the beauties of Shakespeare and Dickens. Henceforth he will fire the youthful Southern heart to aspire to a comprehension of the immortality of the soul, and to an elegance of diction. When people desire to catch a glimpse of Semmes hereafter, they must cast their eyes upon the world of letters. "I am the Captain," cried the unselfish hero, when the waters of the English Channel were gurgling in his ears and dampening his courage. Now he has turned the tables; he no longer cries out for help—he calls to the Southern youth to draw near, while he soothes their troubled spirits with the sweet nectar of philosophy and rhetoric. Semmes the Professor—Semmes the profound—Semmes the peripatetic—Semmes the *dilettante!* At one time we thought you ought to have been hanged; forgive us, if we still think the gallows has been deprived of one of its most graceful and becoming ornaments. But we are content, inasmuch as the cause of philosophic morality and elegant literature has gained what the cause of outraged humanity has lost—your head and heart.

Rebellion in Ireland.

THE Fenian troubles in Ireland have culminated in an actual outbreak. The tone of the English press shows the affair to be a serious one, and shows, too, in what spirit it will be met by the British Government. The *Times* says "the Rebellion must be stamped out, as we stamped out the cattle-plague." England will now have a chance to put in practice the many pieces of good advice she gave us during the late Rebellion in this country.

THE LATE METEORIC DISPLAY, which was to have come off in this country, but did not, was witnessed in England and Scotland, and was very brilliant. The New York *Herald* of the next day published a special despatch by the Atlantic cable giving an account of the affair, which Professor Loomis, on scientific grounds, publicly pronounced a *canard*. For once the newspaper man beat the astronomer.

SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.—Eben F. Pillsbury, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, has been appointed and received his commission as United States Pension Agent at Augusta, in place of Charles F. Potter, removed. We hope Mr. Pillsbury is consoled.

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE may fairly be assumed to have been reached by the Rebel General Edward Johnston, who, having just been pardoned by the President, walks over to the office of General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, and demands four hundred dollars back pay due him as Major in the United States Army, when he left the service of the country and joined the Rebellion. It is wonderful that he did not demand his commission back again also.

A GOOD BRIDGE.—While Chicago is rejoicing in her great Lake Tunnel, Cincinnati is equally jubilant over the approaching completion of the great Suspension Bridge over the Ohio river at that point. It is said to be the longest single-span bridge in the world, measuring from centre to centre of the boxes 1757 feet. It cost $2,000,000.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cables.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, November 27.—There are rumors that changes are about to be made in the French Cabinet.

MAXIMILIAN EXPECTED IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 27—Evening.—It is the settled conviction in Governmental circles, in this city, that the Empire of Mexico is ended, and that Maximilian will soon arrive here.

A PROCLAMATION SENT TO MEXICO BY NAPOLEON.

PARIS, November 27.—The French Government has sent a proclamation to Marshal Bazaline for publication in Mexico, when the Emperor Maximilian leaves that country.

THE BARQUE "ANNIE KIMBALL" LEAKY.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—The barque *Annie Kimball*, from New York for Shanghae, has been spoken at sea, leaky.

THE SHIP "TORFIDA" ABANDONED.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—The ship *Torfida*, from Glasgow for New York, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Siegel & Brother vs William J. Turner. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $247 08.

Charles Clair vs. William Macauley. An action to recover back an amount paid by plaintiff for the satisfaction of a mortgage of premises which defendant had sold to him as clear of incumbrance. The defendant in this case acted as conveyancer, and was also the owner.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—William Ruosz vs. Mary Whiteman, Administratrix of Chris Whiteman, deceased. Verdict, by agreement for plaintiff, $1400.

James McMasters vs. John Graham. An action to recover for services rendered by plaintiff and his two sons in attending the farm of defendant. Defense, that plaintiff neglected the farm work On trial.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—John K. Valentine Prosecuting Attorney.—John Conney was put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency. The accused it is alleged, gave to a Mr. Lake three fifty-cent counterfeit notes in part payment for oysters. The case is still on trial. C. W. Brooke appeared for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wharton E. Harris and Benjamin Harris, charged with forcible entry and detainer (before reported), John O'Byrne, Esq., for the prosecution, closed the argument and the Court charged the jury. In the first bill of indictment the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of forcible detainer, and in the second guilty of forcible entry and detainer.

William Gibson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a number of Naturalization papers from the Naturalization Office. He stole the papers and sold them at a price for waste paper. He was detected by Mr Joseph Galton, Clerk of this Court. Sentenced to the County Prison for two years and six months.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Falby, before reported, the jury, who have been out since yesterday morning, to-day came into court, saying that they had exhausted every effort in trying to come to a conclusion, and that there was no possibility of agreeing upon a verdict, every one being strictly conscientious in their opinions.

The Court said that the jurors had evidently made a reasonable effort in the matter, and discharged them from further consideration of the case.

William M. Garvin pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Annie Coyle.

Marine Intelligence.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 27.—The steamers *Marmion*, from New York, and *Cuba*, from Baltimore, have arrived here; also barque *Edward Cooper*, from New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 27.—Arrived, ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool; steamer *Saragossa*, and brig *Ocean Wave*, from New York; also schooner *P. Boyce*, from Boston. The steamer *San Antonio*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Galveston, Texas, put in here for harbor.

Arrivals.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The ship *E. F. Gabain*, from Bremen, the barque *Jessie*, from Hamburg, and the brig *Manlius*, from Vera Cruz, have arrived here.

HOLMES' HOLE, November 28.—The steamer *Nightingale*, from New York for Boston, has arrived. She was towed in here by the steamer *George Appold*. She had her shaft broken.

Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, November 28.—The mail train which left here at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, ran off the track near Sycamore. Mr. Schemmerhorn, the express messenger, was injured, but not seriously. None of the passengers were injured.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street west of Eighteenth.—The congregations of the First Baptist Church Broad and Arch streets, and the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will unite in a Thanksgiving service To-morrow morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, when a sermon will be delivered by Rev. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—THE THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, will be open on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK. The First Reformed Church (Rev. Mr. Suydam's) will worship with the Third on this occasion.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH ST., below Arch—Thanksgiving Day.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D. will preach at 10½ A. M. At 3 o'clock P. M. there will be held a UNION PRAYER MEETING. The services to be conducted by ministers of the various Evangelical denominations.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON WILL be preached To-morrow, by the Rev. GEORGE W. SMILEY, Pastor of SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. Services commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Strangers always welcome.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets. Divine Worship may be expected in this Church on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D.

SERVICE WILL BE HELD TO-morrow Morning at 11 o'clock, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev ALEXANDER REED, D. D.

"OUR NATIONAL HOME."—A Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. Dr. MARCH on this subject, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH Tenth street, below Spruce, on Thursday Morning, at 11 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.—There will be service in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on WASHINGTON SQUARE, To-morrow, commencing at 11 o'clock.

THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, cor of TENTH and LOCUST Sts.—The religious service on Thanksgiving Day will commence at the usual hour, 10½ o'clock A. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race—THANKSGIVING.—Rev. Dr. NADAL will preach at 10½ o'clock To-Morrow. Subject: 'The Church as a Power in Great Cities.'

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Service To-Morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, GOE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY, GOE & CO

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Appeals for a special case.—The HARTWELL FAMILY, consisting of several females, the victims of the late fire at No. 1302 CHESNUT Street, are ill from ill, after three weeks of suffering, and are entirely destitute. The UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION solicits special aid for them. Money sent to the office of the Society will be immediately appropriated to the sufferers and a public acknowledgment made.

JOHN HICKS, Agent,

11 26 4t] Office, No. 1158 SEVENTH, above Walnut.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half per share, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State taxes.

11 27 tf SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. —On THURSDAY, November 29, being THANKSGIVING DAY, the Post Office will be open at 6 30 A. M. and close at 10 A. M., or the day. Carriers will make the usual 8 A. M. delivery. Collections from the street boxes will be made at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Substations will be under the same regulations.

11t CHARLES M. HALL, Postmaster.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO-MORROW BEING

THANKSGIVING DAY,

OUR STORE WILL NOT BE OPEN.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

1t No. 28 S. SECOND Street.

DWELLING

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME DWELLING,

(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,)

IN THE

Northwestern Section of the City,

WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

It is near four Passenger Railroad routes leading to the centre of the city. Address

11 28 2t BOX 3746 P. O.

COTTON GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—WE are now selling our entire stock of goods at prices to suit the recent heavy decline, and in very many classes of goods we are far below the present wholesale prices.

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Williamsville 32 cents.
7-8 Wamsutta, 33 cents.
4-4 Wamsutta, 35 cents.
4-4 Archdale, A, 31¼ cents.
4-4 Bay Mills, 31¼ cents.
4-4 Utica 31¼ cents
4-4 Good quality 28 cents.
4-4 New Jersey Mills, 25 cents.
36 inch Waltham, X 24 cents.
¾ and ⅞ Muslins from 13 to 20 cents.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

¾ Fine qualities, at 14, 16, 20 cents.
4-4 Very heavy, at 22 cents.
4-4 Extra heavy, at 25 cents.
4-4 Fine and heavy, at 25 cents.

CANTON FLANNELS.

Heavy Unbleached, at 25 cents.
Better Unbleached, at 28 cents.
Very heavy Unbleached, at 31 cents.
Extra wide and heavy, at 37½ and 40 and 50 cents.
Bleached, at 25, 31, 37½, 40 cents.

CALICOES.

Fast colors, good qualities, at 12½ cents.
Best 25 cent prints reduced to 20 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

40 inch wide all wool Plaid Merinoes, at 30 cents, cost $1 25.
Double width all-wool Cashmeres, at 37 cents, cost 75 cents.
Double width all-wool Printed Cashmeres, at 75 cents, cost $1 30.
Double-width Plaid Poil de Chevres 37 cents, cost 60.
And great varieties of other Dress Goods, at from

50 TO 75 PER CENT. REDUCTION

From former prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

11 28 3t No. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

LAUS VENERIS,

AND OTHER POEMS AND BALLADS,

BY SWINBURNE.

New Edition. Just received.

12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

"There is a music of strength in these poems, outspoken honesty, a sturdy love of freedom, truth and beauty of expression beyond anything attained to by other of the young poets of the day. It is the ferment of good wine, and we think they are no skilful judges of the wine of thought who shake their heads over it."—London Examiner.

G. W. PITCHER,

Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

All the new books on hand, and for sale at a discount from publishers' prices. 1t

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

BREAK IN PRICES.

Cotton Goods Have "Tumbled."

CANTON FLANNELS, A GOOD ARTICLE, 23 CENTS.

CANTON FLANNELS, WIDE AND HEAVY 25 CENTS.

CANTON FLANNELS, FINEST GOODS, 31, 35, AND 37½ CENTS.

MERRIMAC CALICOES.

MERRIMAC CALICOES DOWN TO 30 CENTS.

GOOD CALICOES AT 16 AND 18 CENTS.

SHIRTING MUSLINS.

WE CAN SELL A FIRST-CLASS "FULL YARD-WIDE" MUSLIN FOR 34½ CENTS BY THE PIECE.

1 CASE GOOD YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 23 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

1 BALE YARD-WIDE HEAVY MUSLINS, 33 CENTS.

1 BALE EXTRA HEAVY FINE YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 34 CENTS.

WILLIAMSVILLE,

WAMSUTTA,

NEW YORK MILLS,

ALL HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO MEET THE MARKET.

SHEETING MUSLINS.

WALTHAM SHEETINGS,
PEPPERELL SHEETINGS,
HUGUENOT SHEETINGS,
WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS,
WIDE PILLOW MUSLINS,

HAVE ALL BEEN REDUCED TO THE LOWEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

1 BALE GREY SACK FLANNELS, 37½ CENTS.

1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.

1 BALE WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.

1 BALE WHITE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.

1 BALE YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS, 50 CENTS.

1 BALE VERY FINE WIDE SHAKER FLANNELS, 75 CENTS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET.

11 22 tfhn3t4p

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10 29 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 52 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

WILL REMOVE ON JANUARY 1 TO

Nos. 19 and 21 S. FOURTH St.,

In consequence of which they are selling their Stock of

Woollens and Men's Wear Generally,

At prices that will repay purchasers to give them a call. 11 28 12trp

LADIES' CLOAKS,

NOW OPEN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT

ACNEW & ENGLISH'S.

11 28 wfmlmrp] No. 25 S. NINTH St.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now ready for sale the most

COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Which they have ever offered, comprising everything usually found in a

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

AT THE

LOWEST CASH RATES.

10 5 fmw t12 28]

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' Fleeced Hose, at 48, 55, and 68 cents.
Gents' Fleeced Half Hose, 55 cents.
Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 45, 55, 62 cents.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1 50 to $4 00.
Gents' English Merino Vests, 2 07 to $5 00.
Gents' Domestic Vests and Pants, 87 cents.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE

Have Received in Store and in Bond,

100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES

CONSISTING OF

Private Stock,

Cabinet,

Imperial Rose, and

Dry Verzenay

ALSO

100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.
50 cases Sparkling Scharzeberg and Moselle.
25 cases Veuve Clicquot.
25 cases German Hocks.
120 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.
50 casks Young's Scotch Ale.
100 cases Fine Table Claret.

FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

8 14 mwf 4p6

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARTERS for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,

FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [10 28 tmw3m

Inauguration of Low Prices

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

HAVE MADE A GREAT

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

11 6 1m

BAILEY & CO.

819 *Chestnut Street*,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS,

IMPORTERS OF

English Plated Wares,

Fine Watches, Clocks,

London Pearl Setts,

English Cutlery,

Bronzes, Porcelain,

Coral Jewelry,

Precious Stones,

Gilt Goods, &c.

Always on hand a large assortment of

FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

SILVER WARE FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

14 fmwt]1]

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [10 31 m

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

STEINWAY & SONS DIRECT SPECIAL attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the Instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have excited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,

11 24 lm4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faircloth Gold Pens, have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

YOUNG MAN WANTED, AS SALESMAN in a first-class Stationery Store. Situation permanent. Unexceptionable references required.

Address J. S. B.,

11 27 3t* "Telegraph" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Long Strike* was witnessed last evening by an immense house. The reading of the despatches announcing the Fenian uprising in Ireland created great excitement. This news was first received over the Chesnut Street Theatre wire.

To-morrow afternoon a grand Thanksgiving Matinee will be given. *Henriette the Forsaken* will be presented.

THE WALNUT.—Miss Effie Germon and the excellent stock company at this house appear in two popular pieces each evening. J. S. Clarke commences an engagement on Monday evening next. Grand matinee to-morrow afternoon.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The spectacular drama of the *Black Crook* has proved a decided success. Its gorgeous scenery and dazzling effects are nightly attracting crowds to witness it. There will be a *Black Crook* matinee to-morrow afternoon.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul in their humorous, thrilling, romantic, droll, tragic, and generally interesting entertainment.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF MAN.—Public lectures, on any of the great branches of science, when delivered by men of ability, should everywhere be encouraged. Mr. Dye's lecture at the Assembly Buildings was such that every intelligent man and woman in the city of Philadelphia could have heard with profit. "Man's Antiquity and Early History" as long as the race exists, will ever remain an interesting and instructive theme for contemplation, and especially so when handled by one so well versed as Mr. Dye. Hastings, Chambers, Carnac, Wilkins, and Pearce, of the last century, went deeply into these matters; then Prichard, Pickering, Humboldt, and Wilkinson have lit up the present with the fire of their intellect, while Mr. Dye is doing much through his able and instructive lectures to unravel the mystery surrounding man's origin, in giving us some new light in regard to the causes in nature which have produced all the different grades of complexion found among the human family. He lectures again Thursday evening, November 29, at Washington Hall, Thanksgiving night.

MR. WOLFSOHN.—This distinguished professor gives his first historical piano-forte matinee on Friday afternoon, assisted by Herr Pollak, a celebrated baritone from the Royal Opera, Dresden, and Carl Rocse, as accompanyist. The programme is illustrative of the piano compositions from Bach, through Haydn to Johannsen, Liszt, and Chopin. This is a rare occasion for enjoying the variety and progress shown by the lapse of less than a century. All piano-forte players should attend those concerts as a school of instruction, while to all lovers of music they offer solid enjoyment. Were it not for Mr. Wolfsohn, we would be ignorant of much that has been written for the piano. We doubt not he will be eminently successful.

RISTORI IN PHILADELPHIA.—The great tragedienne, Ristori, will shortly appear at the Academy of Music, and the excitement manifested on the part of our people to witness her matchless impersonations is intense. The sale of tickets for the performances in this city will commence on Monday next, and continue for three days. For the Ristori performance in Baltimore to night every seat has been sold, and there is an immense *furore*.

NATIONAL HALL—GEORGE BOUTWELL'S LECTURE.—Few men are so well and so favorably known to the sound Unionists and Republicans of America as Hon George S. Boutwell. To see such men and learn to know them is almost a duty. Those who would do so can have an opportunity by being present at the lecture which he will deliver at the National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth, on Friday evening, November 30, 1866.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MR. VINCENT TO-NIGHT.—The English patriot, Mr. Henry Vincent, will repeat his famous lecture on "Oliver Cromwell," at at the Academy this evening. The effect produced by his splendid discourse, on Monday evening, on "The Great American Conflict," will doubtless fill the house.

PHILADELPHIA BAND QUADRILLE PARTY.—The Fortieth Quadrille Party of Beck's Philadelphia Band comes off this evening at Musical Fund Hall. These parties are noted for the excellent manner in which they are conducted, and they are deservedly popular.

THE OLD FOLKS.—Father Kemp's celebrated troupe of singers will appear at National Hall, Market street, on Monday evening, December 3. They are well worth hearing.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a glorious programme this evening. To-morrow afternoon a great Thanksgiving Matinee will be given.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THIRD REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.—Rev. J. W. Schenck, pastor, is announced to deliver a sermon prepared for the observance of Thanksgiving Day, the congregation of the First Church, Rev. Mr. Suydam, uniting with that of this church.

This eminent divine is in some measure a stranger here, and was some months since installed as pastor of this branch of the Reformed Dutch Church (more familiarly known as Dr. Bethune's), Tenth and Filbert streets. The present course of sermons now being presented by him on Sunday evenings, upon the "Life of Christ," has acquired for him in the estimation of his hearers the right to rank among the most chaste and refined pulpit orators of this and other Christian denominations of this city. What is more conspicuous in his conception of effective, impressive, and useful scriptural teaching, is his sedulously avoiding sensational preaching, the prevailing drawback to permanent benefit to the flocks of the Christian body.

The refined display of his theological literature and original mental power confirms the estimation formed by public critics as to his approaching position in the line of pulpit orators.

The vitality now manifesting itself in the several departments of this congregation, and the increasing attendance at this house of worship, are likewise additional testimony to his sterling piety and Christian zeal, and his ability to revivify the interests and prosperity of a Christian body which for a long period has suffered from the loss of pastoral care:—In this connection we feel disposed to add, too, from the locality of their edifice and its surroundings, which to many church going people are by no means inviting. The rapid progress of improvements and population, north and southwestwardly in our city, may, at an early period, promote a change in the latter obstacle to the growth of this memorable church. We would that others, who may desire to be profitably entertained and instructed in the observance of to-morrow's duty, may share with us the privilege of enjoying the performance of our Christian duty on the approaching day of national Thanksgiving.

A COOL PROCEEDING.—Yesterday morning a gentleman in the vicinity of Third and Shippen streets was invited into a saloon to take a social drink, by two men named John Manderfield and Edward Burns. As they were going into the bar-room, Burns engaged his attention, whilst Manderfield abstracted his pocket-book, containing about thirty dollars, from his pocket. As soon as he found out his loss, he gave the alarm, and had both the defendants arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, but owing to the principal witness to the transaction being absent, they were committed for a further hearing.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. John Wagner, a well-known business man of this city, died yesterday, from tumor in the stomach. Mr. Wagner was a bookbinder by trade, and had taken a prominent part at times in our local politics. His son, Lieutenant Orlando V. Wagner, graduated at West Point, and, it will be remembered, was the first regular army officer who fell in the Peninsular campaign. He was killed before Yorktown, while operating with the Engineer Corps. The funeral services of Mr. John Wagner will occur at St. Peter's P. E. Church to-morrow afternoon.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICES are announced to take place in the following churches to-morrow:—

Second Congregational, Eleventh and Wood streets. The Rev. George W. Smiley, at 10 A. M.

St. Paul's Episcopal, Third street, below Walnut. Services at 11 A. M.

Trinity Methodist, Eight street, above Race. Rev. Dr. Nadal, at 10½ A. M., on "The Church as a Power in great Cities."

Tabernacle Baptist, Chesnut street, above Eighteenth. Sermon by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., at 10½ A. M.

Union Methodist, Fourth street, below Arch. Sermon by the Rev. G. D. Carrow, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Union prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square. Services at 11 A. M.

First Unitarian, Tenth and Locust streets. Services at 10½ A. M.

West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church. Sermon by Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., at 11 A. M.

Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. Sermon by the Rev. J. W. Schenck at 11 A. M.

Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, Tenth street, below Spruce. Sermon at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Dr. March, on "Our National Home." From Dr. March's subject, taken in connection with his ability as a theologian and an orator, these services, we apprehend, will be particularly interesting.

Rev. J. M. Crowell, D.D., will preach a Thanksgiving discourse in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chesnut, to-morrow. Morning services to commence at 11 o'clock.

PRESENTATION.—Last Monday night Professor Leopold Engelke was presented with a magnificent baton by the Teutonia Sængerbund (Musical) Society, of which he is Director. It is a magnificent piece of workmanship, of solid ivory, heavily mounted with gold, and at each end is an emblematic lyre. In the centre is the following inscription in German:—"Presented to Professor Leopold Engelke, by the Teutonia Sængerbund Society, and other friends of Philadelphia, November 26, 1866."

The ceremonies occurred in the regular Concert and Ball of the Society, at National Guards' Hall. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Henry Goldbeck, President of the Society, and replied to in fitting terms by Mr. Engelke.

It must be borne in mind that the Tenth Grand National Sængerfest, or celebration, participated in by all the German Societies of the United States, will be held in Philadelphia in July of next year. Mr. Engelke has the honor of having been elected leader of this vast Teutonic musical element, and that event, together with this presentation, is a manifest evidence of appreciation, and a deserved tribute to his professional enterprise and ability.

OBITUARY RESOLUTION.—The announcement of the decease of George W. Grove was made at the Corn Exchange meeting this morning by Nathan Brooke, Esq., the Vice President of the organization. The following resolutions, submitted by E. Harper Jeffries, Esq., were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Death has again visited our circle, and removed from our midst a member whose kindness of heart and honesty of purpose had endeared him to all who came in contact with him, either in a business or social way; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of George W. Grove the mercantile community has lost one of its brightest ornaments, our city an enterprising and energetic citizen, and our Association a worthy and honorable member.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathies to his bereaved family, and the members of the Association participate in the funeral services.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the above resolutions.

E. Harper Jeffries, Harry C. Kennedy, P. B. Mingle, W. G. Fitzgerald, and John B. Stevenson were appointed on the committee.

"LA COTERIE CARNIVAL."—Mr. Peter E. Abel, No. 306 Chesnut street, has just published a splendid imperial photograph representing "The Coterie Carnival Bal Masque" at the Academy of Music, January 25, 1866.

The picture presents a correct view of the interior of the building, with the decorations, etc., as they appeared upon the evening of the carnival, together with the assembled multitude, amongst which may be distinguished over five hundred portraits, in sizes varying from three inches to the thirty-second part of an inch, of the participants at the brilliant *fete*. The original picture, which has been over some four months in preparation, has been pronounced, by the few who have seen it, to be the greatest work of the kind ever produced. It will be upon exhibition (*gratuitously*) at No. 306 Chesnut street, for a few days. Copies, executed in the finest style of the photographic art (size twenty-four by fifteen inches), price three dollars, may be obtained at the above place.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—A man named Goddard Wagner made a mistake in regard to the ownership of a horse and wagon, which was standing in front of a store at Fourth and Brown streets, last evening. He did not discover it until he was taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who did not see the merits of the case as presented by Goddard, and he was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny before a jury.

Three young adventurers, the oldest of whom was not over twelve years old, were arrested by the police yesterday, whilst wandering about in the locality of Twenty-seventh and Federal streets. It appears that the young scamps had absconded from their home in Wilmington, Delaware, and had come to this city to seek their fortune. Alderman Lutz, before whom they were taken, sent them back to Wilmington.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Michael Daley was arrested at the corner of Palethorp and Master streets on Monday night, charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon Benjamin Hartman. The latter is a poor imbecile creature, and is a cripple. He was standing on the corner, when Daley got into a drunken fit of rage over some fancied provocation. Not being able to find any other person weak enough to vent his spleen upon, he made an assault upon that poor creature, and beat him very badly about the head and face. A crowd collected around, and interfered in the cripple's behalf. Daley was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him to answer on a charge of assault and battery.

"THE MALTA."—This is the classic name of a first-class hotel on Fourth street, above Walnut. The Malta has been long and favorably known to all gentlemen of refined and luxurious taste as the depot where pure liquors and cigars are to be obtained. On to-morrow afternoon and evening a grand lunch will be served up in true "Maltonian" style, embracing all the luxuries that the New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia markets afford. Come one, come all, as the "latch-string hangs outside."

SINGULAR.—Colonel William H. Maurice, a good Johnson man, and W. H. Lewis, President of an uptown Johnson Club, have both been summarily removed from the Custom House, to make room for persons who are nearer the "Presidential heart," that "little palpitator" that Colonel Forney used to besiege so successfully.

A STRAY WAIF.—Last night one of the officers of the Fifth District Police, whilst on his beat, discovered a male infant on a vacant lot at Juniper and Pine streets. It was apparently but a few days old. It was sent to the Almshouse.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—James A. Freeman's sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:

50 shares North American Oil Company	Not sold
100 shares Mammoth " "	Not sold
200 shares Horseneck and Burning Spring Oil Company	Not sold
200 shares Flenniken Oil Company	Not sold
250 shares Spring Dale Oil Company	Not sold
100 shares Summer Oil Company	Not sold
3000 shares Florence Oil Company	Not sold
900 shares Dunkard Oil Company, assessment paid	Not sold
No. 123 Callowhill street—a two story brick house	$1800
No. 2136 Locust street—a three-story brick dwelling	1000
Dwelling, No 2038 Locust street	1025
Dwelling N. W. corner Seventh and Green streets	$5500
A building lot, Delanco, N J	not sold.
A building lot, Christian street, above Gray's Ferry road	not sold.
Fifty-second and Locust—A building lot	not sold.
433 acres, Bush township, Centre county Pa.	not sold.
Also 50 acres Tunkhannock township, Monroe county	not sold
A building lot, Seventh street, above Tasker	$550.
A building lot, near Angle street	$725.
A three-story brick residence, No. 300 South Tenth street	$18,650.
Business location, S. E. corner Ninth and Cherry streets	$16,925.
3 ground rents, $75, $75, and $90 per annum	$900, $750, and $850.
7 ground rents, $73 50, $75, $32·50, and $12 50	not sold.

A WHISKY FRAUD CASE.—To-day, as Officer Leavitt, of the Second District Police, was perambulating his beat, "at 5 o'clock in the morning," his olfactories caught the scent of whisky. He saw two men rolling a barrel of whisky from a still-house at the corner of Swanson street and Beck's alley, over to a cellar on the opposite corner of Beck's alley. When they rolled it over to the latter place they made all ready to lower it down with ropes, etc., the officer then ran over and asked them what they were doing? One of the men, having a guilty conscience, fled. The other, Robert Phillips, stood his ground. On examination there were were no inspection marks found upon the barrel, and it bore every evidence of being illegally distilled. The barrel was accordingly taken charge of and taken to the Southwark Hall Police Station House, where it now remains awaiting the results of the trial of Phillips. The latter had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Hibler, who held him in $1000 bail for a further hearing on Saturday.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Night before last, two men, named William Andrews and W. C. Smith, took lodging at a lager beer saloon in Shippen street, above Second, kept by Mr. Franz Thies. During the night they got up very stealthily and went into another room, where some trunks belonging to other boarders were kept. They broke open one of them, and took a quantity of clothing from it. They then started to make their escape through the back door and the yard; but in going down stairs they woke up one or two of the other lodgers, who gave the alarm, and started in pursuit. The two thieves, finding themselves in a tight place, threw part of the clothes down the cess-pool, and the rest behind the door. An officer in the neighborhood then took them into custody. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary yesterday morning, and were committed to answer.

THE PROVISION DEALERS.—We have intelligence from New York of the failure, yesterday afternoon, of Dehon, Clarke & Bridges, one of the largest of the New York provision houses. Its liabilities are stated at over $500,000. This is the fifth provision house in that city which has failed recently, and the bottom is not reached yet

These disasters are the legitimate and inevitable results of over-trading and speculation, and we may expect dealers in other commodities who persist in hoarding their stocks to take advantage of the necessities of consumers, to share the same fate. Pork has again fallen in price, and closed heavy yesterday at $21·50 for mess. There is a great amount of speculation in the provision trade, and prices are generally going down.

ROBBING HER LODGER.—Night before last, a man by the name of John McDermott took lodgings at a place called the "Monitor" House, at Front and Walnut streets, which is kept by a woman named Ellen Menicks. He had hardly been in bed an hour, and had just got comfortably asleep, when, as he alleges, this Ellen Menicks and a pimp of hers, named John Brown, went into his room and beat him over the head until he was almost insensible, stole his money, amounting to about $10, and his overcoat, and then dragged him out and kicked him down stairs and out of the house. Brown and Ellen Menicks were arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Butler last evening, and were committed in default of bail to answer the charges of robbery and assault and battery.

ALMOST A SHOOTING CASE.—Thomas White, a young man of nineteen winters, keeps a restaurant in a cellar in Lombard, above Sixth street. Last evening he had occasion to purchase something from a huckster, who was passing with his wagon. He got into a dispute with the latter in regard to the price or quality of his goods, and getting into a rage, he rushed down into his cellar, and getting a pistol, he went up and discharged it at the huckster.

Luckily for both of them the shot missed its mark, and a crowd was soon collected around the scene of the disturbance. White was taken into custody, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held him in $500 bail for assault and battery with intent to kill.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two men, answering to the names of Frank Monroe and Dr. John Wilson, were arrested last night on the charge of robbing Mr. John A. Cahill of $65 in money. The latter asserts that a late hour on the night of the 21st inst., he was going along South street, near Eleventh, when the two defendants sprang out on him, and whilst one held him fast the other rifled his pockets. As soon as he recovered from the surprise he escaped from their grasp and raised an alarm, but the robbers made good their retreat. Last night they were taken, and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them both on the charge.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—Alfred Teutel, the alleged murderer of Captain James Wiley, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Third and Buttonwood streets by Officers Franks, Murray, and Mulholland. He was recognized last night by the deputy sheriff of Doylestown; and this morning the prisoner was sent in charge of the deputy sheriff, on his way to that place. The police authorities have acted with considerable celerity in ferreting out the murderer and taking him into custody.

A SAD CASE.—An insane woman, apparently of about 35 years of age, named Mary W. Mann, was picked up about midnight last night whilst wandering about in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Mount Vernon streets. She is a native of Albany, New York, and had escaped from the guardianship of her friends there. Her friends were notified of her whereabouts, and came on and took charge of her.

ABATING A NUISANCE.—Application has has been made to Mayor McMichael to put a stop to the practice of fast driving through the streets of the city by the fire engine companies. The journals have of late recorded many accidents caused by the pernicious practice, and it is time that a stop were put to it.

VICTIMS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—

It is a mournful fate for chickens,
But, in the land of Bright and Dickens,
One single photographic mart,
In sizing paper for that art,
Consumes two thousand eggs each day,
And in all England, the same way,
Six million chicks 'tis understood,
Are yearly thus nipped in the bud;
While we unfeathered bipeds call,
So cheerfully, at Tower Hall.

WE HAVE *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as* .... $12·00
Finest French Beaver Overcoats up to 40 00
And all intervening grades.
WE HAVE *Good Cassimere Suits as low as* .... 15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits up to 45 00
And all intervening grades.
WE HAVE *Good Black Suits as low as* 22 00
Finest French Black Suits up to ... 50 00
And all intervening grades.
WE HAVE—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

All our prices are lower than for several years.

THANKSGIVING.—

A song for Thanksgiving! a song for the day
The people observe in their festive array,
When we come, with a love that can never grow cold,
Beneath the dear roof where we gathered of old.

A song for Thanksgiving! we meet once again,
Awhile who are scattered on life's checkered plain;
The sweet light of home lures the wanderer back,
And gilds like a sunbeam his wearisome track.

O time-honored custom, yet ever anew!
Still, still unto thee in maturity true,
We greet thee with rapture, but see thee depart
With a tear in the eye, and a pang in the heart.

To make our Thanksgiving doubly joyful, let each one robe himself in a new suit of clothes from Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Within these few years such material progress has been made by the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, as to place the instruments made by them on a higher level, and to decide the question that the piano-forte is no longer to hold the only prominent place as a household instrument. These manufacturers have worked out the secret of producing tones of the best quality—tones of surpassing purity and richness—from reeds, and have otherwise brought the instruments, for which they have adopted the appropriate name, "Cabinet Organs," to such a degree of excellence, that they are exciting much interest in musical circles, and are already becoming the fashion with those who are on the alert for musical novelties of real merit. Without doubt, in these Cabinet Organs, we have the long-sought instrument of sustained tones, which is hereafter to divide with the piano-forte the musical honors of the drawing-room.—*New York Home Journal.*

For sale *only* by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AND PIECE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SPLENDID CUTTERS, AND THE BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT PERRY & CO.'S GREAT STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."

MRS. ANNA MARIA SPOONER, No. 38 Bond street, Brooklyn, gives her opinion of the value and utility of the Grover & Baker Machine for family use as follows:—"I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch; it is not liable to get out of order; it operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine. I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker Machine."—*Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents.*

WE CAN DO WITHOUT EUROPE.—Everything Americans need American skill can supply. Nay, more; the fact that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is the admitted superior of all the European perfumes, shows conclusively that in the refined luxuries, as well as the comforts of life, we are ahead of the Old World.—*York Gazette.*

YOU HAVE TIME, if you don't delay, to have your Photographs made and sent to the old country for Christmas presents. Resort to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards or one large Photograph, $1.

YOU ARE YET IN TIME to have life-size Photographs in oil made for Christmas presents, if you will sit for them at once at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depots at N. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, an No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

IF HE WHO CAUSES two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, then he who places in the hands of the public the means of curing disease is more so. Dr. Humphreys has been over ten years preparing his Homœopathic Specifics for the public, and has elaborated the most complete, simple, and successful system ever known for families or individuals. His preparations have an established and merited reputation. See advertisement. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is really a valuable medicament, and unlike most of the patent articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house.—*Boston Traveller.*

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

CARAMELS — CARAMELS — CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 S. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets. X

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal) Fair Maryland Institute. New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No 923 Chesnut street, only authorized agency in Philad'a.

CONFECTIONAIRE FRANCAISE, Anglaise, Allemande, Turquoise et Americaine preparaiens avec tout le circumspection expressment pour. E. G. Whitman, No. 318 Chesnut street.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SWINK—TRIOL.—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. HENRY SWINK to Miss MARY S. TRIOL, all of Frankford.

THOMSON—SINEXON.—On the 21st of May, 1866, by the Rev J. Moore, C. J. THOMSON to Miss ANNIE L. SINEXON.

UBER—YARDLEY.—On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. EDWIN F. UBER to Miss FANNIE T. YARDLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. FRANCES A. CLARK, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr Robert Cook, No. 1834 Arch street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MONHEIMER.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. HANNAH MONHEIMER, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1831 North Twelfth street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PRIESTLEY.—On the 28th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Samuel Priestley, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 1324 Vine street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

READ.—Suddenly, on the 26th inst., HENRY, son of Catharine and the late George Read, Esq., aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1334 North Fifteenth street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE BRETHREN OF CONCORDIA LODGE, No 67, A. Y. M.; the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; the Stewards of the Girard Beques, and the Order generally, are invited to meet at the MASONIC HALL, CHESNUT STREET, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in order to attend the funeral of Past Master Brother JOHN WAGNER.

By order of the W. Master.
ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Sec'y of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M. 1t*

SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES ARE USED WITHOUT grease, and therefore do not fill your house with an unpleasant smoke. A variety of sizes of these and Iron Bake Plates, also, Cake Turners and Cake Pans, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NEARLY A DOZEN PATTERNS OF DOOR Springs may be found, with a general assortment of Hardware and Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STOVE MICA, OR ISINGLASS, SHEET Zinc (cut to suit), Stove Polish, Coal Scuttles, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Heater Scoops and Rakes, Patent Ash Sifters and Sieves, a variety of Door Springs, and other seasonable Hardware. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office. 9

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JONES' OLD ESTABLISHED ONE PRICE FINE Ready-Made Clothing House, No. 604 MARKET ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA, POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST! NO CURE, NO PAY. DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1538 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER,
No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY,
Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr. Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq.,
No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 8 1 w

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the petition for the sale of real estate by the German Lutheran Congregation—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of Eighth street between Race and Vine streets, in the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1866, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or interested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 433 Walnut street, in said city, on THURSDAY, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., then and there to present their several claims.

This notice is given for the purpose of enabling persons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale of the ground and removal of the dead.

11 24 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

THIS AFTERNOON'S DESPATCHES,

THE FENIAN OUTBREAK.

A Regiment of British Regulars for Belfast.

By Atlantic Cables to New York Associated Press.

THE FENIANS.

Excitement Increasing—More Troops Ordered to Ireland, Etc.

LONDON, November 28—Noon.—The movement of the Government against the Fenians continues. Another regiment of infantry will go to Belfast immediately.

A box of uniforms and arms has been seized at Liverpool. The box came from the United States.

The *Daily News* denounces the fierce threats of its contemporaries and says the rebellion must be suppressed in a soldierly manner.

PRUSSIA.

Denial that Bismark has been Disgraced—The "Man of Blood and Iron" in Full Feather.

BERLIN, November 28—Noon.—The story that Count Bismark had been disgraced is officially denied.

To-day's Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, November 28—Noon.—The market for Cotton is quiet at yesterday's quotations. The sales of to-day will be about 8000 bales. Middling Uplands, 14½d.

LONDON, November 28—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 89⅜.

American securities—The opening prices were:—Erie Railroad, 47; Illinois Central, 77⅞; United States Five-twenties, 70⅞.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon Changes His Mind—French Troops to be Hurried from Mexico—End of Martial Law at Palermo—The Fenian Trouble, Etc. Etc. Etc.

By Atlantic Cables to the U. S. Associated Press.

THE FENIANS.

Movements To-Day—The Revolutionists Still Quiet.

LONDON, November 28.—Another regiment of British regular troops have just been despatched to Ireland.

The Fenians still keep quiet, but the authorities are on the alert to prevent the anticipated rising.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Napoleon Telegraphs to Hasten the Removal of his Troops from Mexico.

PARIS, November 28.—The Emperor Napoleon has just telegraphed to his aids in Mexico to hasten the evacuation of the French troops from that country.

ITALY.

End of Martial Law at Palermo.

FLORENCE, Italy, November 28.—Martial law will cease at Palermo on the 30th inst.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 28—Noon.—Consols, 89⅜ for money. United States Five-twenties, 70; Illinois Central, 77⅞.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 28—Noon.—Cotton is quiet, but unchanged; sales to-day, 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 14½d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Public Perjurer, Sanford Conover, Caught—A True Bill Against Him.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court have found a true bill of indictment against Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, for perjury, in swearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives that certain depositions made by one Joseph A. Hoare, under the name of William Campbell, and W. H. Roberts, under the name of Joseph Snevel, were true.

The affidavits, it will be recollected, were made before Judge Advocate-General Holt, and tended to show that the assassination of the late President Lincoln was incited and procured by Jefferson Davis. Subsequently the parties making them appeared before the Judiciary Committee, and acknowledged that the affidavits were false and were given at the instance and procurement of Conover. The accused is still in jail, having been unsuccessful in procuring bail, and has retained Mr. H. C. Gooding, a brother of Marshal Gooding, as his counsel.

Our Mexican Affairs.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—There is no doubt whatever, as it was this morning obtained from an official source, that this Government has telegraphed to Minister Bigelow, requiring him to make certain representations to the French Government concerning the delay of the French troops in evacuating Mexico.

Whatever truth may be contained in the article from Flake's Galveston *Bulletin*, that General Sedgwick crossed the Rio Grande on Thursday with a brigade and occupied Matamoras, it is certain that the President, at noon to-day, had received no information whatever concerning the subject. It is thought, however, in military circles, that there is some ground for the report.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Thanksgiving—Congressmen not to Contest—The New Commissioners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Justice Forrester's opinion deciding against the judges of election in the Nineteenth Ward fining them in $100 each for refusing to receive Briscoe's vote, will be published to-day. It is substantially as was stated yesterday, and fills a column of our newspapers.

Rev. Andrew Sewall, of the Methodist Church, died yesterday, in his seventy-fifth year

The Baltimore *Sun's* special correspondent, "Data," in a despatch to-day, programmes the President's Message. I know he has the President's private confidence.—[The despatch appears in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH elsewhere.]

To morrow will be Thanksgiving, and all business will be suspended.

The new Police Commissioners are decapitating the policemen, especially those who took an active part in favoring Judge Bond and the old Commissioners at the recent elections

It is now understood that John L. Thomas, and other Congressional candidates in Maryland, will not contest their seats.

The Western Press and the United States and European News Association.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The entire Western press have decided to take reports only from the United States and European Telegraph News Association, of which Mr. D. Craig is the General Agent. This arrangement goes into effect immediately.

(Signed) HORACE WHITE, M. HALSTEAD, Representatives of the Western Press.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 Leh 6s, 84	92½	50 sh 13th & 15th	20
$1000 U S 10-40s	100	10 sh Cam & A	130
$1000 do	100	20 sh do	130
$2000 do	100	100 sh Pa R R ..b30.	54⅜
$500 do	99⅞	200 sh Read	56
$150 do	108⅜	100 sh do ..b30	56⅛
$300 US 5-20s 65	108	100 sh do	55·94
$2000 Vt Cent 2d m.	89	100 sh do ..s30	55⅞
$4100 City 6s old	99	100 sh do ..2d	5⅞
$600 City 6s new	102¼	100 sh Ph & E	31⅞
$5000 do ...new	102¼	7 sh Hestonville	14¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Belvidere bds.	85½	100 sh Big Mt	4½
$100 City 6s new	102¼	200 sh Reading ..s30	56
$8000 do	102¼	100 sh do ..s30	56
$1000 do	102¼	10 sh Penn a R	54⅛
10 sh Leh Val	67	50 sh N Central	46
5 sh do	67	400 sh Ocean	4½

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable]

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats. BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FINE CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila. COACHMEN'S COATS, COACHMEN'S COATS. HUNTING COATS HUNTING COATS.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS. By William F. G. Shanks. Harper & Brothers: New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There is nothing more difficult than the writing of a personal contemporaneous history. Mature reflection leads us rather to oppose all formation of biographies of distinguished men while they live, than to tolerate the prejudice or favor which naturally abounds in the would-be disinterested author. Feeling convinced, then, as we do, that an impartial work of the character of the one before us is an impossibility, we have read Mr. Shanks' work, making extra allowances. He has given us a pleasant book. It is full of anecdotes, illustrating the *personnel* of men of national reputation, and is also enriched with a series of very wretched wood-cuts.

The author tells us that he intends to give us a series of pictures of the leading Union army officers, with all the mask of romance torn off; that he will deal impartially, and thus enable us to judge of our generals in a new light, by presenting us with new facts. These promises he does not fulfil. He attempts to do away with popular prejudice, but gives in its place a personal painting of his own, much less reliable than that which the people would naturally create. Mr. Shanks has been a war correspondent. As a rule, all journalists of that class labor under the delusion that they know a little more than anybody else, and a great deal more than the commanders. They are filled with abstruse military terms; and seem to think that if they know the difference between a strategist and a tactician, they are qualified to form a judgment on all martial heroes, from Alexander down to the present day. Mr. Shanks is evidently penetrated with this idea. He tells us Sherman was a great strategist; Thomas a great tactician; Grant a combination in equal proportions; Sheridan neither, but a headlong fighter; and so on through all the list. He evidently considers Sherman the greatest general of the day; and as we opine that Mr. Shanks was with General Sherman, we do not wonder at his partiality. The opening chapter is devoted to the "Hero of the March to the Sea," and is by far the best written of any of the sketches. We feel as though Mr. Shanks has a right to tell us about Sherman, because we are confident from his style that he knew the Lieutenant-General. His narrative of him, therefore, has some force, and particularizes in such a manner as to make it reliable. In regard to Thomas, the same remarks are appropriate, only to a lesser extent. With them our commendation ends. We do not believe that Mr. Sparks knew General Grant, or any other of the officers, any better than we do, and our knowledge consists in the possession of their photographs. There is a lack of force, a want of the graphic in his descriptions, which reveal to us his ignorance. No man who attempts to describe another whom he knew well, would deal entirely in generalities. He would give us a vivid sketch of him, by which we could picture the hero ourselves. But the author does not attempt any such a task: he only tells us that Grant had "grit;" that Sheridan was a grand cavalry officer; that Hooker was of a belligerent turn of mind, and Logan also a fighting man. He has evidently a personal pique against Rosecrans, to whom he denies every virtue or ability. He gives a little sketch of Geary, with which we are all familiar, and dismisses each in succession, either with his censure or praise, as the fancy takes him. We therefore consider that the greater part of Mr. Shanks' book is an exhibition of presumption of no mean order. He attempts a flippant familiarity with certain generals, as Sherman, for instance, and states that he had better leave the army, and act as a war correspondent for some New York paper. We do not like to see such efforts at familiarity. Calm, dignified criticism, if he possesses the qualities, is what is needed in an author of such a work.

Yet, notwithstanding the fact that we do not consider Mr. Shanks qualified to form an opinion of any of our generals, if we except Sherman, or to tell us anything new about them, yet we consider his book is worth reading, as it is spicy and pleasant, and will serve to while away an hour without serious detriment, although without any positive benefit to the reader.

SIR BROOKE FOSSBROOKE. A Novel. By Charles Lever. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

For some fifteen months "Sir Brooke Fossbrooke" has been dragging its slow length along through the columns of *Blackwood*. When we read the last instalment, we supposed that it would continue for some fifteen months more, as there was no sign to indicate the approach of its termination. It is therefore with considerable surprise that we find that we were actually standing on the verge of the tale, and that but two chapters were to be allowed to wind the plot up. Like "Miss Majoribanks," its predecessor in that magazine (a novel which, like a circle, had no beginning, and, geometrically, no end), it was broken off, probably to the surprise of Mr. Lever, and the joy of all subscribers.

In "Sir Brooke" the novelist has material for weaving a novel which has never been excelled. It should not, however, have been called "Sir Brooke," but "Baron Lendrick," who is the principal character, and a very splendid character for portrayal he is. A man of transcendent talents, with the most unrivalled egotism, he possesses a wonderful will and wit at an age nearly on to fourscore. With such a character, Lever ought to have made his masterpiece. That he has utterly failed to do so, is evident to all who have read the story. We do not propose to review the tale. There is not a character in it which is not a creation of genius in itself. Every one of them has the sharp peculiarities of nature. They are vivid, accurate, and look and move as though they were real. But, with all this rich material, Lever has made a very sorry attempt. He has not matched them together, and we cannot, avoid the belief, however unjust, that he was paid for a story of a certain length, and not of a certain standard value. The last chapters are particularly unsatisfactory. Baron Lendrick, after having struggled throughout the whole tale to secure a peerage, declines it in the last few paragraphs—an action totally inconsistent with all his past life. Colonel Sewell disappears, and is not disposed of at all, although he is the finest but worst character in the book. Mrs. Sewell, also, is dismissed from the stage, merely "leading a child by the hand"—a very unsatisfactory settlement for a character in which we are interested. So on with all the list of the personages; and we would not be afraid to lay a wager that the editor of *Blackwood* told Mr. Lever to cut his novel short, as they had no more space for its prolongation. The fact can no longer be denied that *Blackwood* has fallen from its high place, and has ceased to be a first-class magazine. It is spiritless, purposeless, and intensely stupid. When we think of what it was, and what it is, we can only compare it to a full-grown man sunk into senile imbecility, and whose only remaining duty is to rid the world of his presence by a decent death.

MORNING BY MORNING. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Sheldon & Co.: New York. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There is no man living who stands higher in the religious world than Mr. Spurgeon. He is a gentleman of surpassing eloquence and most undoubted piety. We therefore receive with satisfaction such a volume as the one before us. It consists in the selection of a text, with a page of reflection on it, which is to be read every morning. The volume has just 365 pages, so that there is one supplied for every day in the year. It is full of high thoughts and moral reflections, and will, we doubt not, meet with a warm reception by the Christian world. It cannot but do good to all who read it with care.

A CHILD'S WARFARE, and LET WELL ALONE. J. P. Skelly: No. 732 Chesnut street.

The two little books whose titles we give above are of a series being continually issued by Mr. Skelly for the young. They are pleasant reading for children, and being stories with excellent morals, without metaphysical discussion, as some lately handed us, can be purchased with advantage as gifts to the little ones.

LITERARY ITEMS.

—Longfellow's "Flower de Luce," an exquisite little volume, on toned poper, illustrated by Fenn, Perkins, Eytinge, Ward, and Coleman, is just out. It consists of thirteen poems, some of which have now appeared for the first time.

This is the opening piece—the poem from which the volume takes its name:—

FLOWER DE LUCE.

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasure,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence
The meadow and the lin.

The wind blows and uplifts thy drooping banner,
And round thee throng and run
The rushes, the green yeoman of thy manor,
The outlaws of the sun.

The burnished dragon-fly is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.

Thou art the Iris, fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden red,
And winged with the celestial azure, hearest
The message of some god.

Thou art the Muse, who, far from crowded cities,
Hauntest the sylvan streams,
Playing on pipes of reed the artless ditties,
That come to us as dreams.

O flower de luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet!

—Lee & Shepard announce a new weekly illustrated magazine, to be edited by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Edmund Kirke. The first number will be issued on New Year's day. It will be "devoted" to tales, travels, poems, sketches and essays. Charles T. Congdon, Richard B. Kimball, Postmaster Nasby, Frederick W. Shelton, Louisa M. Alcott, Jane G. Austin, Rose Terry, and other noted writers are announced as contributors. The *Daily Advertiser* announces, with becoming gravity, that this new periodical is to be called The *Northern Lights*, because it is expected to be—a roarer!

—Professor Agassiz is lecturing at the Lowell Institute, and is also busily at work writing his "Travels in Brazil." This book will be of a popular character—a volume of adventures, or travel proper, rather than of scientific exploration. It will make a handsome thick octave, full of illustrations.

—James Parton is travelling "out West," in order to collect material for a series of articles for the all-devouring *Atlantic* on the great cities of the West. He has been earnestly urged by Mr. Redpath to write an elaborate life of John Brown, and will probably soon set to work on it.

—Jean Ingelow's Poems, published by Roberts Brothers, have sold, in the United States alone, 27,000 copies of the American edition. A lavishly illustrated and richly bound edition of her poems is nearly ready for the market.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes is writing a novel for the *Atlantic*. The first part of it will be published in the January number. It is called "The Guardian Angel." It is a novel of New England life of the present year.

—Forsythe Wilson, the author of "In State" and "In Sepulchre," which obtained considerable celebrity during the war, has a volume of poems in press. The name of it is "The Old Sergeant, and other Poems."

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Chimney Corner Papers" will be gathered into a volume and published soon. She is now occupied on a novel for the *Atlantic*, which will probably take up all her time next year.

—Emerson is now reading the proof-sheets of a new volume of poems which will be issued before Christmas. It is entitled "May Day and Other Pieces." Emerson goes to the West this winter to lecture.

—John G. Whittier is engaged in preparing for publication a new volume of poems, to be called "The Tent on the Beach." It has not left his hands yet, but it will probably be issued in the spring.

—Longfellow is still engaged on Dante. He has not only translated the whole poem, but has nearly all the notes done and stereotyped; so that the work will certainly appear during 1866.

—James Russell Lowell is writing a series of articles, in prose and verse, for the *Atlantic* of next year. The statement that he is engaged on a novel is incorrect.

—Bayard Taylor has been chartered by the *Atlantic* to make a trip to the Old World, and write a series of papers on the "By-ways of Europe."

—The author of that popular novel, "Faith Gartney's Childhood," has another book on the stocks. It will be published by Ticknor & Fields.

—The second and concluding volume of the "Life of John Winthrop," by Robert C. Winthrop, will be published next month.

—Miss Louisa M. Alcott has returned from Europe, and is said to be writing a volume of European sketches.

—Thoreau's journal is still in *statu quo*. Nothing has been done with it. Mem.—"An editor wanted."

—The "Life of Josiah Quincy," by his son Edmund Quincy, will not be published until spring.

—Roberts Brothers have in press, "Winter Nights with the Young Folks," by Edmund Kirke.

—Mrs. Lydia Maria Child is engaged on a novel; name and nature not announced.

—L. Prang & Co. have issued two or three new chromos, carefully elaborated in the best style of the art. "Baby" and "The Sisters," after French water-color paintings, are beautiful specimens of coloring, finished with the softest tints and great fidelity to the originals. The "Chickens," previously published, showed the great advance upon former works of the kind which had been made by Mr. Prang, and his later productions are in a still better style than that. He has performed an excellent service for art by issuing these American chromos in a style fully equal to European work of the same kind, and at prices so low as to place good pictures within the reach of the general public.

[These beautiful specimens of American chromo-art can be obtained at Ashmead's, Pitcher's, and at all of the prominent book-stores on Chesnut street.

THE FASHIONS.

Preparing for Compiegne—Alexandre Dumas on Woman's Rights—Novelties in Dress Combs and Head-dresses—Bonnets and Hat Strings—Full Dress and Indoor Robes, Jackets, Shawls, and Undergarments—Hints About Laces.

PARIS, November 9.—The fashionable topics of the day are, firstly, the splendor of our autumn sun; secondly, the approaching festivities at Compiegne; and, thirdly, comments on the prevailing sombre styles adopted by the ladies of the *demi-monde*, who walk about in black and no crinoline.

Little Madame Cruchette, who is the joyous, pretty wife of a seriously plain man, was lately near me at the Bois, and turned quite round every time she met one of those mourners clad in flowing crape and jet cascades. She at last thus expressed her opinion:—"It is becoming, but what a pity they have not the consolation of feeling that they really are in mourning!"

Of course M'me Cruchette's legal partner did not respond to the feeling, and sententiously replied:—"My dear Cruchette, there was once upon a time a model woman by the name of Artemesia, who had a tomb erected to the memory of her husband that cost nearly a million of our money, and she loved him so that she swallowed a spoonful of his ashes every morning."

"Of the monument's or of her husband's?" inquired M'me Cruchette, in complete consternation.

"Of her husband's, my dear," answered Mr. ——; let us call him Cruchon.

"How very nasty!" exclaimed the young wife. "Well, there is no accounting for tastes," she added, and what more she said I did not hear, for the Bois was rather crowded, only I determined that this scrap of conjugal conversation should be recorded.

Other scraps, too, I have, but of a different nature. I noted them on a fan which Alexandre Dumas, the novelist, had toyed with a few moments, and on the ivory ribs of which he had, while talking, written the following pencilings:—"A brunet deceives and a blonde betrays. Women are born to subjection from the day of their birth; those who resist are not women, but men."

Can this be what is meant by the sweet language of the fan? I advise all those who stand up for our "rights" never to allow Alexandre Dumas to make the said sweets expressive. Tortoise shell is a thing no novel writer has, I should think, ever attempted to scribble on, though the way it is now made up into combs would admit of a few observations. The new gallery combs are very artistic; they are generally made of very light tortoise shell (*ecaille* blonde), and large black or rich brown spikes stand out of the broad rim. Both light and dark are worn very high over the cross-parting of the hair. Some have rich tortoise shell pendants, chains, or Egyptian weights hanging from the gallery.

Another novelty in combs is to have them headed with artificial flowers fixed on to a plain comb, and a hanging trail on one or both sides of the chignon. I do not admire this style, as the flowers selected by the people who deal in this article are the invariable forget-me-nots, which I think ought to be forgotten, for they are never becoming unless used with white lilies of the valley.

The new head-dresses are perfectly lovely. They are mostly in the Odalisque style. Enamelled beads, frosted leaves, velvet or bronzed foliage are made up in cardons, with a puff of blonde to be put on one side above the left temple. The prettiest frosted flowers are the narcissus, without stalks, and the open convolvulus. These are threaded in trails and wound according to requirements round chignons and between rouleaux.

Long tulle veils of the finest and most vaporous texture are also worn on the left side of the chignon, concealing bright green feather grass in their delicate folds. Sometimes the very queerest looking tinsel leaves in gorgeous tints cling in and out of the light drapery like lichen or bindweed. These soft drapery folds impart a peculiar hazy mist round the outline of the neck or shoulders. Some elegantes and supreme coquettes roll slightly these tulle mists round their throats in preference to allowing the veils to hang *a l'orientale*. They know the advantage of the *recherche*, and that the plainest face looks almost pretty when framed in a snowy fabric dotted over with tinsel or relieved by the shades of luxuriant vegetation.

Aigrettes of tulle, cock's-comb shape, are raised above coronets of ponceau velvet and pearl drops. Our fashionable modistes are all making them, and on the head they are not unlike a mitigated turban.

The only pretty bonnet I have seen since the last I described is made of white terry velvet, Lamballe shape, with an incroyable crown. The front is a diadem of pearl pendants hanging from a fringe of seed pearl network.

A pretty string is the white ground with deep *capucine* border on one side, and light *capucine* (*nasturtium*) on the other; or what is fashionable, a deep gold pheasant border of two shades on white.

Ruby satin robes are very much favored for full dress, and I must here announce the return of an article of the toilet which looks most out of place and fastidious in print; in fact, out of place in all the localities I have seen it, and which, however, is in a great hurry to be introduced to your readers. Our grandmothers used to call it "bustling," or a "bustle." They are considered essential under court trains and long sweeping black robes. They are made of springs, of course.

A genteel afternoon toilet is made of violet cashmere, trimmed with violet satin cross-folds, and worn with violet satin sleeves.

The same in blue is equally fashionable. Genoese filigree ornaments are much worn on velvet.

Grey poplins are vandyked *con amore* over bright colored *plisse* petticoats.

The prettiest novelties for in-door wear are high white cashmere chemisettes, worked on the two fronts with cerise silk, coral branch pattern.

White cloth jackets and formidable buttons called "geants," or more suitably, in plain English, cheese plates, are worn in open carriages and at the races.

A practical bolero-veste for evening wear is made of white gros grain, bordered with swan's down. These little Spanish jackets will be worn next winter over low bodies after dancing, and thus protect one from draughts which unwise cotillion amateurs will court in spite of remonstrance.

The new fashionable colors are *bois* and *ramier*: the latter is of a curious dove shade, not the slate bordering on lilac, but the dun bordering on fawn. The richest silk I have seen since my last was *bois* or light brown ground, on which bulrushes and fern leaves were woven in black velvet.

I am happy to say that the too long despised shawls are returning to favor, only they are not put on as formerly; they are folded like scarfs and the ends hang down the sides, peplum style. Nothing will be more acceptable than this bit of news to ladies who have taste for what is really elegant, neither can anything be more comfortable than a shawl, be it a plain tartan or a costly cashmere. There seems nothing so easy to select as the latter article; nothing is really so difficult. I maintain that an intelligent dealer in that peculiar branch must be something more than a shawl storekeeper, for the texture, shade, pattern, fringe, size, and weight entail a certain degree of erudition and exceptional taste. A cashmere that can be worn with anything or everything should never be bought without much previous meditation.

Laces are also too often purchased because they are old, expensive, or rich, without any consideration as to the style of dress they are to be worn with. It frequently occurs that odd measures of lace become useless, because length was not consulted when a reckless lace mania was on the purchaser. A "good bargain" thus often becomes a considerable outlay.

A wandering Jew may get a yard or more of fine Alencon off his hands at a comparative loss, and his lady customer may show her acquisition among her friends in all the glory of having for once got the better of "Shylock;" but has she really acquired a solid advantage, if nothing elegant can be made of the said point, because there is either not enough for one thing or too much for another?

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

TABLE LINENS,

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 tf2 31rp] No. 828 ARCH Street.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.
Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Flannels from 31 cents up.
Best American Prints, 18½ cents.
12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.
13-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.
Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.
Ladies' Balmorals, $1 37½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.
Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 37½ cents worth 50 cents.
Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
Closing out balance of Wool Dolls, etc. etc.
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

FARIES & WARNER,
9 28] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 pair
10 22

SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7 50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
1027 No. 1021 MARKET Street,

DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET,

Have completed the addition to their Store, which being now nearly three times its former size, with improved appearance and much better light, will take favorable rank with first-class house for

THE SALE OF FAMILY DRY GOODS.

They announce having just purchased largely, at panic auction sales, of

French and Other Dress Fabrics,

And will sell these, and their entire large

STOCK OF DRESS STUFFS,

At a reduction of about FIFTY PER CENT. from recent prices, which makes the larger part of it ALMOST AS CHEAP as the old gold rates.
They invite attention to the following:—

POPLINS AND MERINOES.
"Lupins'" fabrics, from yesterday's sale.
"Plain" all-wool Poplin Reps, $1 00.
Mode colors, do. do. finer goods, $1 25.
50 pieces Lupins' heaviest Poplin Reps, $1 25.
Plaid Poplin, all-wool, all new, $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50.
Lupins' French Merinoes, $1 00, $1 10, and $1 25.
60 pieces French Merinoes, all colors, medium to finest grades, prices $1 00 to $1 50.
$1 00 for Lupins' Velour Reps.
$1 00 for Lupins' Silk Armure figured Reps.
French plain and plaid silk faced Poplins.

BLACK DRESS GOODS' COUNTER.
Black French Poplins, $1 to $2 25.
Black French Merinoes, $1 10 to $1 75.
Black French Delaines, 50c. to 68c.
Black French Delaines, double width, 87c. to $1 25.
Black French Tamise, $1 25 up.
Black Canton Cloth, $1 to $1 25.
Black Alpacas, 40 to 6 c.
Black Lustrous Mohaires, 75c to $1 25.
Black Shawls, Black Silks, Black Prints.

DELAINES AND PRINT COUNTER.
These goods are all much reduced.
Merrimack, Sprague, and Cocheco Prints.
French and English Wrapper Prints.
Lupins' Auction lots Delaines, 50 to 56c.
Lupins' double width Delaines, 75c. to $1 25.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $10.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
Finest French Cloakings from Auction.
Fancy Cloakings at low prices
Staple Cloakings, mammoth stock.
Castorines, Astrachns, Velours.
Chinchilla, Frosted Beavers, etc.
6-4 Goods for business suits.
"Harris" and other Cassimeres.
6-4 best French black Doeskins.
6-4 best French black Beavers, Tricots, etc.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.
RISTORI-SHAPE SACQUES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPE CLOAKS.
ORDERED CLOAKS MADE PROMPTLY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BROCHE SHAWLS, $20 UP.
BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, BEST GOODS, $8 TO $17.
DAGMAN SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS.
MIDDLESEX LONG SHAWLS.

BLANKET AND QUILT ROOM.
Blankets by the pair or case.
Marseilles Quilts direct from importers'.
Alhambra Quilts, all the sizes, $3 to $5.
Honeycomb and other Quilts.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.
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JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
In addition to their great reduction in

DRY GOODS,

Have organized a

CHEAP DEPARTMENT

For the exhibition and sale of

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

This feature of the establishment will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the public.
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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
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E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All-wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwears and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Doll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
9 5 No. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

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CLARE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE FIRST QUALITY
LYONS VELVETS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS
Melodeon Covers and Rich Piano Covers
SUITABLE
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FULL LINE OF SILKS.
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INDIA SHAWLS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
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GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites the attention of purchasers to his elegant Stock of REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, at very moderate prices. 11 27 6t4p

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NOW OPEN,
PARIS CLOAKS,
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN,
ALSO,
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
In Great Abundance.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
1D1 rp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES,
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACHAN ETC. ETC
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
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CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late
AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
From Ordinary to Rich Style.
French Lace Curtains,
From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
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B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
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WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Letter from Consul-General Beckwith to J. C. Derby, Esq.

PARIS, November 9.—J. C. Derby, Esq., United States Agent, New York—Dear Sir:—As regards the shipment of products, I requested in a former letter, and now repeat the request, that the packages may all bear the numbers and class affixed in your lists and in mine, to the names of the respective exhibitors.

This will give me a knowledge of the contents of each package without opening, and will enable me to bring forward as wanted and direct to its proper locality each package before opening it, which will save much time and labor.

The bills of lading must correspond exactly with the marks and descriptions on the packages by which they are shipped, and be made to my order, as it is upon these that I make the entries and obtain the documents at the Ministere du Commerce to permit the landing and forwarding of the products.

There are two methods of forwarding the products, one of which is greatly to be preferred. First—Collect and warehouse the products in New York, and ship them by one vessel chartered for that purpose. Second—Warehouse nothing, but ship off the products as they arrive by any and every good freighter laid on for Havre that promises despatch.

The first method would cause great delay in New York, and could not be fully carried out, because some products will lay behind, keeping all the others waiting, and cause them all to be too late in reaching here.

On arrival at Havre, also, in a mass, there would be a delay, because they cannot be forwarded any faster than placed in the exhibition, and as that is a slow process, there will be double carriage and storage and labor at Havre, and increased expenses.

But the chief objection to this method is the loss of time on both sides; ample time is allowed for placing the products, but the whole of that time will be required, beginning on the 15th of January, 1867.

Please bear in mind that the presence of products on the 28th of March does not secure their reception. They must have been placed, and the placing will end on that day. Products not then installed and ready for the opening of the exhibition will be excluded, as if they had not arrived.

The necessities of the business, therefore, require the products to begin to arrive and to be placed on the 15th of January, and by continuous arrival the labor to be so conducted as to secure the placing of all.

The second method is, therefore, the proper one to adopt. Ship by every opportunity, and if opportunities do not offer, make them, and keep the products in movement, without any delay. No other method will succeed in getting the products properly installed in the Exhibition in time for the opening, and without which they will be excluded.

These are the Imperial regulations, and considering the value which the nation attaches to punctuality and military exactitude in affairs, especially when is essential to the intended effect, I do not think there is any reason to expect a relaxation or departure from these regulations.

It is possible that you might charter a large vessel at a lower rate of freight than the average of freight by several vessels, but this would be bad economy. The increased expenses on land by delay, accumulation, warehousing, etc., on your side and on this side, will greatly exceed the difference of freight alluded to, and at the same time produce a clog in the movement, that will endanger, if not wholly prevent, the possibility of placing all the products.

I hope, therefore, you will not hesitate to adopt the second method, and will call in the products from all points, shipping them as they arrive, and not permit any relaxation till they are all afloat.

If this be done on your part, and notwithstanding delays and consequent exclusions and disappointments occur, the responsibility of it will attach to the producers themselves who are behind time, but whose inactivity should not be permitted to endanger the chances of those who are punctual.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) N. M. BECKWITH,
United States Consul-General.

Revolting Persecution—Outrageous Conduct of a Guardian Towards His Young Niece.

From the Chicago Times, November 23.

George McIntosh is a man whose hoary head and bended frame are premonitory of the near approach of that unwelcome guest whose presence even the good, the pure, and virtuous so much dread. He has lived the allotted period of threescore years and ten, and is, figuratively, tottering upon the brink of eternity—trembling at the verge of the dark abyss whose regions never have and never will be explored by mortals. This old man was yesterday morning an occupant of the prisoner's box at the Armory. He was not charged with any hideous crime, but came forward to plead to the usual complaint of "disorderly conduct."

The witness against him was a beautiful young girl, whose fair form and ruddy cheeks and bright eyes and transparent purity were strikingly indicative of a chaste mind, and that moral loveliness which is the most charming attribute which a beneficent Creator can bestow upon woman. She gave her name as Lizzie Marie Schriber, and stated that the prisoner was her uncle. When the little hand had been raised, and the lips of the budding woman had pronounced the solemn words, "So help me God," this pure little girl proceeded with scalding tears pouring down her shame-reddened cheeks, and with painful sobs rending her bosom, to relate the pitiful tale of sufferings, of persecutions, of wrongs and of perils, which at once riveted the close attention and enlisted the warm sympathy of all who listened to it.

Nine years ago the father and mother of Lizzie Marie Schriber died, leaving her, an orphan seven years of age, to the care of her uncle, George McIntosh. The wife of McIntosh was also buried shortly afterwards, and thus Lizzie and her uncle were left alone in the world—a wrinkled, venerable old man and a bright blossom who was destined to bud and ripen and mature for good or evil under his teachings and according to his example. A fearful responsibility rested upon his shoulders. The destinies of a dead sister's child were placed in his hands, and to him the child appealed for love, attention, kindness, support, and education. She received none of these. In place of that love which the ties of consanguinity should have prompted, and which common humanity would suggest, she received kicks and cuffs, and words whose harshness and coldness and bitterness sent a blighting chill to her warm young heart. Her lot was, indeed, a miserable one. With no father to whom she could look for the love which a man always feels for an only child; with no mother on whose bosom to rest her head and relate her little tales of girlish trouble; with no brothers nor sisters to share her joys and mingle in her sorrows; with not even a single playmate—deserted, desolate, despairing—she was shut out of the world and confined to the society of an unprincipled old uncle. She was made his slave, and was treated worse than a man of the commonest nobility of soul would treat a dog.

Education was denied her, and she grew up in utter ignorance, not knowing one letter from another—scarcely even being aware of the existence of a Supreme Being. She was compelled to drudge from morning to night, to cook, to wash, to iron, to mend, and to do as much work as is usually allotted to two stout girls. Not only this, but the uncle, she says, compelled her to steal the fuel which kept him warm in winter and cooked his victuals in summer. This abominable course of life continued for several years, and Lizzie at the age of fifteen was almost as ignorant as on the day when she was brought into a world of wickedness and misery.

It was then that a fearful calamity threatened her. It was then that the baseness of her uncle was revealed in all its hideous enormity. According to the child's story, when she became more mature in years, and when budding womanhood revealed developments of rare personal gifts, a new feeling entered the uncle's breast. His conduct toward his niece suddenly changed, and, instead of cowardly blows, he lavished upon her the most ardent caresses. This change was not wrought by any feeling of manly regard for the child of a sister whose ashes are now mingling with the clay of the cemetery. As horrible as it may seem, the girl asserts that George McIntosh attempted to accomplish her ruin. For weeks and months, by entreaties and by threats, he has endeavored to gratify his unholy appetite at the expense of Lizzie's virtue, her fame, her name, and all that is dear to the heart of woman.

The native purity of the young girl rebelled against such an outrage, and she realsted his importunities with an energy worthy of the noble girl she is. Finding that neither entreaties nor resistance were effectual in ridding her of the annoyance and danger which she was daily persecuted with, Lizzie finally procured a warrant, and the old man was arrested and arraigned at the police court.

These were the facts related yesterday morning. Justice Sturtevant, while expressing the contempt and disgust which the facts suggested, concluded that a fine would not remedy the evil, and, therefore, required McIntosh to furnish bail in bonds of $500 to keep the peace. The security was not furnished, and McIntosh was sent to jail.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—A soldier named Fleming, of the 11th United States Infantry, quartered near this city, was murdered by a comrade yesterday.

The Virginia Horse Fair excites considerable interest among the fraternity here. Polly Ann and the Baltimore Colt will run at the Jockson Park to-morrow for a premium of $500. Dexter, Silas Rich, and George M. Patchen, Jr., will run on Thursday for a premium of $1500. A purse of $1000 is held for Friday, when the following will be entered:—Lady Warwick, Fly Away, of Danville, Va., Virginia Maid, and Baltimore County Maid.

A Temperate Request.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The ex-Rebel General Edward Johnston having been recently pardoned by the President, to-day called upon Treasurer Spinner for the payment of a check for $300 or $400 due to him in settlement as a major in the United States army in 1861, just before he joined the Rebel army. The Treasurer refused the payment in a manner which was anything but pleasant to the applicant.

The Raritan and Delaware Canal.

BORDENTOWN, November 27.—Robert F. Stockton, Adjutant-General of the New Jersey Militia, has been chosen President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, in place of his father, Commodore Stockton, deceased. The Canal, with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, form the joint companies known as the "monopoly."

The Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, November 27.—At the regular monthly sale of coal to-day, 40,000 tons of lump were sold at $3·65@4; Grate, $4·75@5·20; Egg, $4·90@4 95; Stove, $5@5·85; Chesnut, $4·12½@4·37½; Steamer, $4·50@5.

The Quebec Sufferers.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A special Ottawa despatch says that £500 have been received from Birmingham, England, and £100 from Wigan, for the sufferers by the Quebec fire.

The Treasury.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The Government has in its treasury about $100,000,000 in gold and coin certificates, about $22,000,000 being of the latter.

Steamer Brittania.

[By the United States and Associated Press.]

NOVIA SCOTIA, November 27.—The steamer "Brittania," from Glasgow, is long over-due, and fears for her safety are entertained here.

From Montreal.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A special Montreal despatch says a meeting has been called there for Wednesday, to consider the subject of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Advices from the Upper Missouri state that the Indians are again troublesome, several boats having been fired into, and a number of passengers killed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.
BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.
BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.
THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P Joliffe. Price, $1·25. For sale by

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien.)
11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHER OF GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.

The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen, at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such use ul miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile, Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets, but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information or any locality sought.

With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior, to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it, as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.

As an advertising medium merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.

Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.

The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a printed receipt, and produces his authority:—

Putting individual name in case..... 25
" " " " double case..... 3·00
" firm " " case..... 50
" " " " double case..... 5 00
Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters..... 25
Putting any number letters over 25 and not exceeding 50..... 50
Putting any number letters over 50 and not exceeding 100..... 1 00
For each extra heading in business directory..... 25

JAMES GOPSILL, Publisher,
11 9tmw10t] ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.
No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Rooms 16 and 18.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early. 9 25

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY.
11 9 fmwlm] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5·50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75 usual price $5·50.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices.
[11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 **JOHN C. REMINGTON'S** 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.

Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1yp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
E. HAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smwém

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
11 14 wmlp] F. McGARRY & SON,
WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARGARET OGDEN, Administratrix of the estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 mw5t* AMOS J. KELLY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH PETERS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NANCY B. PETERS, Executrix of the last will and testament of SARAH PETERS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
1 23 fmw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH H. DANA.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Trustee and Attorney of SARAH H. DANA, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to
CHRISTIANA L. MATTHIAS, Administratrix,
No. 553 N. SECOND Street;
Or her Attorneys, J. S. BONHAM,
J. G. BRINCKLE,
11 7w6t*] N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIA JONES, by her next friend, etc., vs. DOUGLASS JONES.
In Divorce, June Term, 1866 No. 37.
To Douglass Jones, respondent—SIR:—Take notice of a rule this day granted by the Court on you, returnable SATURDAY, December 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case.
GEORGE W. THORN,
11 26 mw2w* Attorney for Libellant.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 9 25

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 9 28

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 19 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 9 26 5

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
350,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses;
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather)
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

PROPOSALS

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, November 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th instant, for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" RAILROAD IRON, weighing about fifty pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
11 26 6t Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.,
United States Army.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND IMPROVED COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
5 27 6mrp No. 2300 SOUTH STREET.

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 fmw3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to E. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be garnet or blue.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mw6 No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 762 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 1mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
TEMPLE OF FASHION
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

HATS, CAPS, FURS.
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and well assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 7 6mrp No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1865; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 16 5 GOVERNMENT VAULT, 1 BEASY Street

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street, ab 7th. 6 6

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
114 and 116 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made, Stocks bought and Sold on Commission. 9 21 3m
Every Facility and accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
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NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD, President
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WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

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Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-30 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
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JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
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SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc
Particular attention paid to (10 21 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

THANKSGIVING.

The National Festival To-Morrow.

How It Will be Observed.

Some Account of Its Origin and History.

Proclamations by the Presidents and Resolutions by Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Its Origin.

The annual festival of Thanksgiving is eminently a Puritanical institution, which dates back for its origin to the early colonial days of New England. The settlers of that section of our country, by the religious persecutions to which they were subjected in their native land, imbibed a thorough and uncompromising hatred of almost every feature of the established mode of worship. The great festival of Christmas has from time immemorial been the happiest and merriest season of the year in "Merrie Old England's"—the period to which old and young alike have looked forward for a brief relaxation from the labors and cares of their daily life. For this very reason, if for no other, the Puritans came to regard it with feelings of peculiar hostility. So, upon establishing themselves, in their new homes in the wilderness, they gravely resolved that the whole thing was not long short of a relic of Papistry, without any foundation in Holy Writ; and they forthwith proceeded to do away with it.

Still they deemed it necessary that there should be set apart some particular day in the year on which the people should manifest their thankfulness to the Creator for the crowning mercies and favors of their lives. The latter part of November was the period at which the chief labors of the year were ended, and its substantial fruits fully garnered. It was naturally a period of rest and relaxation; and what time could be more fitting than this for returning to an all-merciful Providence the thanks with which their hearts were swelling? For this reason, Thanksgiving-Day was fixed at this particular season of the year, above all others.

It became by degrees an established institution of the State, the precise day being fixed and its faithful observance enforced by express legislation. The time was not uniform, however, in all the New England States. In two of them, we believe, it occurs on the Thursday next preceeding the last in the month; while in the others, including Massachusetts and Connecticut, it is fixed upon the last Thursday of the month. In none of the other States in the Union, as far as we are aware, has the subject been thought an appropriate one for the interference of the law-making power. But in all the Middle and Northwestern States, the chief element of the population of which has been drawn from New England sources, the day has been regularly observed for many years past, on the voluntary recommendation of their respective Governors. The time fixed upon outside of New England for the observance of the custom has generally been the last Thursday in the present month.

Its Observance in Olden Times

was in no especial particular different from that which now prevails, although in the earlier days of New England history it was undoubtedly somewhat more austere than at present. It was necessarily tinctured by all the severity which then marked the Puritan character and training. In the Puritan creed idleness was set down as "the worst form of original sin," and frivolity did not hold a much higher rank. Hence Thanksgiving-Day was about the busiest and the soberest of all the year; and its main feature in the days of the Mathers consisted of a doctrinal sermon of from two to four hours' duration. But this was compensated for, in some measure, by the royal feast to which all the members of the family circle sat down upon its conclusion. As Bancroft has aptly said:—

"A lovely picture of prosperity, piety, and domestic happiness was presented. Every family was taught to look up to God as to the fountain of all good; yet life was not sombre. The spirit of frolic mingled with innocence; religion itself sometimes wore the garb of gayety, and the annual thanksgiving to God was, from primitive times, as joyous as it was sincere."

The Puritan character, as resulting from the peculiar training to which a child was invariably subjected, has been vividly portrayed by the late Dr. Brainerd, in his "Life of John Brainerd, the Missionary." We reprint, as particularly interesting in this connection, the following passages, which were read on last Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Albert Barnes, in his sermon on Dr. Brainerd's Life and Character:—

"Its activity was bliss, its growth was a spring of life; its achievements were victories. Each day garnered some benefit; and rising life, marked by successive accumulations, left a smile on the conscience, and bright and reasonable hopes for the future.

"We might have desired that this Puritan training had left childhood a little larger indulgence—had looked with interest at present enjoyment as well as at future good—had smiled a little more lovingly on the innocent gambols, the ringing laughter, the irrepressible mirth of boyhood; and had frowned less severely on imperfections clinging to human nature itself. We might think that, by insisting too much on obligation, and too little on privilege—too much on the law, and too little on the gospel—too much on the severity, and too little on the goodness of the Deity, the conscience may have been stimulated at the expense of the affections, and men fitted for another world at an unnecessary sacrifice of their amiability and happiness in the present life. But in leaving this Puritan training, the world 'has gone farther and fared worse.'"

From such a picture, we can easily imagine the character of the only great religious and social festival in the Puritan calendar.

The Universality of Thanksgiving.

Considering the origin and early character of this great festival, it may be a matter of wonder to some that it has become a national and universal institution. Restricted at first to the Puritans and their descendants and religious adherents, it has in the course of two centuries established itself on a firm footing in every creed. By Catholic as well as by Protestant, it is now observed in an appropriate manner, and even the adherents of Judaism do not ignore it. Nearly every place of Christian worship in the Northern States is now regularly opened for special religious services, which always have particular reference to the day and its grand objects. And being one of the great events of the year, the ministers of all denominations have been accustomed to deliver for their Thanksgiving sermons the ablest productions of their thought and study.

This universal prevalence of its observance, however, has only been gained at the expense of a compromise on the part of its original founders. Christmas, the very institution to supplant which it was established, has likewise come into good repute with the descendants of the Puritans, and is now almost as generally observed throughout New England as it is in Old England, and in the other sections of the Union.

The Anomalies of Thanksgiving-Day.

The festival, as originally established, was almost distinctively of a religious character. But this was soon changed. The occasion, even in early times, was considered an appropriate one for family reunions—a custom which has long prevailed in New England and in other portions of the country. The children of the household, who have been scattered here and there by that eminently American spirit of family disintegration, by the prevalence of which alone has the vast extent of our territory been so thoroughly settled in so short a space of time, embrace this occasion, in preference to all others of the year, to gather around the parental table, and there recall in social converse the joys and sorrows of bygone days. From this custom, more than from any other, perhaps, the modern Thanksgiving has derived the somewhat irreligious character which now distinctly marks it. Fun and frivolity, instead of devotion and sobriety, are the only aspects which it assumes to many minds. To enable such to celebrate the event in a manner in accordance with their tastes, places of amusement of all kinds and characters greet the denizens of the city with open doors. Double, and even triple bills, are favorite schemes, by resorting to which theatrical managers and showmen in general have found it easy to replenish their purses. Hence we have the *Forsaken Henriette*, the *Little Barefoot*, the *Proteon Paul Family*, the *Black Crook*, *His Last Legs*, and a host of other oddities served up at matinees and repeated in the evening; while wizards, acrobats, and magic-lantern showmen perform for the benefit of the public and themselves, in the morning, in the afternoon, and at night.

We have thus far considered Thanksgiving-Day as an institution of the different States in their individual capacity. Of late years, however, the occasion has received, and in all probability it will for many years retain, a national character.

The First National Thanksgiving, December 18, 1777.

The first national Thanksgiving dates back to the third year of our Revolutionary War. On Friday, October 31, 1777, Congress adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several States to set apart a day for thanksgiving for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of these United States."

As Washington was then on his dreary march to Valley Forge, it might have been thought that the rebellious Colonists had but little in the way of success for which they could reasonably be expected to give thanks. Yet Trenton and Princeton had been fought, and the enemy held at bay, if nothing more; while at Saratoga, the army of Burgoyne had surrendered to a man. And such was the faith of those heroic men in the righteous cause which they upheld, that even such faint glimmers of light were viewed as heralding the coming dawn. So Samuel Adams, R. H. Lee, and Mr. Roberdean were duly appointed on the committee for drafting the document, and by them Thursday, the 18th day of December following, was recommended to be set apart "for solemn thanksgiving and praise."

By further order of Congress, duplicates of this recommendation, signed by their President, were forwarded to the several States, and to Generals Washington and Gates, the latter of whom at that time held the chief command in the Southern army. Henry Laurens, then President of Congress, in transmitting this recommendation to the Governors, officially requested them to secure the adoption of such measures as would cause each State to join heartily in the celebration.

The observance of the day in the main army under Washington was particularly impressive. The Commander-in-Chief halted his whole column, and requested every officer and soldier "to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day." The chaplain of each brigade conducted religious services, which were fully attended; and thus the world was presented with a scene which, for moral grandeur, has but few counterparts in history.

The Second National Thanksgiving, December 30, 1778.

About a year subsequent to this event, Congress adopted a similar measure, recommending that Wednesday, December 30, 1778, be set apart "to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, that all the people may, with united hearts, on that day, express a just sense of God's unmerited favors, particularly that it has pleased Him, in His overruling Providence, to support us in a just and necessary war for the defense of our rights and liberties, by affording us seasonable supplies for our armies, by disposing the heart of a powerful monarch to enter into an alliance with us and our cause, by defeating the counsels and evil designs of our enemies, and giving us victory over their troops, and by the continuance of that Union among these States, which, by His blessing, will be their future strength and glory."

Congress likewise set apart, as a day of national Thanksgiving, Thursday, December 9, 1779.

Thanksgiving for the Failure of Arnold's Treason, December 7, 1780.

On the 18th of October, 1780, Congress again recommended that Thursday, the 7th of December following, be observed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings with which He had crowned the nation, "more especially," as the resolution ran, "in the late interposition of His watchful Providence in rescuing the person of our Commander-in-Chief and the army from imminent danger, at a moment when treason was ripened for execution."

The Subsequent Revolutionary Thanksgivings.

Still recognizing the hand of Providence as manifestly interfering in behalf of the cause of independence, Congress again recommended as a day of Thanksgiving for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, Thursday, the 13th of December, 1781; and for the "cessation of all hostilities by sea and land," the second Thursday of December, 1783.

Thursday, October 19, 1787, was subsequently set apart by a committee of the delegates of the States then assembled in the Constitutional Convention, for returning thanks for the general pacification which then prevailed throughout the world, and particularly on account of the "definitive treaty" of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, whereby a finishing touch was put to the great work of peace, and the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of these States fully and completely established."

On Thursday, November 26, 1789, another national Thanksgiving was observed, on the recommendation of Congress.

The First Thanksgiving by Presidential Proclamation, February 19, 1795.

Congress being, hitherto, the supreme executive, as well as the supreme legislative branch of the Government, it had fallen within its sphere to establish the national Thanksgiving. But, during the Presidency of Washington, the suppression of the Whisky Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania was considered by him as an occasion which warranted a similar observance. He therefore set apart Thursday, February 19, 1795, as a day of Thanksgiving "for the seasonable control which had been given to a spirit of discord, in the suppression of the late insurrection."

Thanksgiving for the Close of the War of 1812.

The close of the second war with Great Britain was also recognized by the national authorities as an appropriate occasion for the return of thanks by the entire nation. President Madison, therefore, by request of Congress, set apart the second Thursday in April, 1815, as a day of Thanksgiving, "more especially for the restoration of the blessings of peace."

From that date up to the outbreak of the late Southern Rebellion, we believe there were no regular Thanksgiving days recommended by national authority, although the nation, at times, was called upon to engage in fasting and prayer for the averting of threatened disasters.

National Thanksgivings During the Great Rebellion.

But if ever the American people had reason to be truly thankful for the interposition of Providence in their national affairs, it was surely for the glorious victories which our armies achieved from time to time over the forces of slavery and secession. Mr. Lincoln clearly recognized this fact, and as soon as the loyal troops had obtained a substantial success, he issued his proclamation for this purpose. It bore the date of April 10, 1862, and appointed the Sunday following its receipt as a day of thanksgiving for the victories of Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and Pea Ridge. The remembrance of these events is still fresh in the mind of every loyal man, and it needs no word of ours to recall the heartfelt gratitude with which the loyal nation then bowed in prayer and thanks.

Mr. Lincoln's next proclamation of this character fixed Thursday, the 6th of August, 1863, as a "day for national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer," for the signal victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, achieved on the previous anniversary of our national independence.

Thursday, November 28, 1864, the next national festival of the kind, was an occasion of mingled fasting and prayer, as well as of thanksgiving; as the President then requested the people to "offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events, for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony, throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves, and for our posterity throughout all generations."

President Johnson's First Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

The custom thus inaugurated by his predecessor, has happily been followed by Mr. Johnson since his accession to the Presidential chair. In his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 7th of December of last year, as a day of national Thanksgiving, he enumerated the following as among the blessings for which the nation should be truly thankful to an all-merciful God:—

"It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty.

"Our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamity of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season."

And as a crowning argument for the observance of this time-honored custom, he recalled the maxim that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

Thanksgiving-Day in the Future.

As a general thing, the Governors of the respective States have appropriately responded to the call made by the national Executive, by fixing the State festival upon the same day appointed by the President. This custom has been varied from only in those New England States in which the occasion is fixed by express legislation upon a different day.

This custom of a National Thanksgiving having now become firmly established by several successive precedents, it is to be hoped that it will never be permitted to fall into disuse through the neglect of an incumbent of the Presidential chair. It is eminently fitting that this nation, in whose history the hand of God has been shown so plainly and so repeatedly, should once a year as a united people acknowledge His all-controlling power and His all-pervading goodness. Let the National, as well as the State Thanksgiving-Day, continue henceforth a distinctive American institution.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING TO-MORROW.

Although both documents have been before the public for some time past, we again publish, as appropriate in this connection, the proclamations of President Johnson and Governor Curtin, by which the annual festival has been fixed for to-morrow:—

The President's Proclamation.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security, and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war which was so recently among us, has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquillity has improved, sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely diffused. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country; while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend also that, on the same solemn occasion, we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications, we have the divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a King forever; those that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Whereas, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time and with a common voice, the thanks and praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth.

For the thus far continued activity of industry.

For the general preservation of health.

And especially for that in His divine mercy He hath stayed the threatened pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, deeds of good justice, wisdom, and mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Ladies', Misses', and Children's

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IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

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AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $19 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $25; do Silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $2 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $5.

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LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A small Square BREASTPIN, between CATHARINE and SPRUCE Streets, on SECOND Street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 849 MARSHALL Street. 11 26 3t

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11 19 fmw3t JAMES W. THOMAS.

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Occupation of Matamoras Unauthorized by the United States Government.

To the U. S. and European Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The occupation of Matamoras by the United States troops, if true, was without any authority or approval from either General Sheridan or the Government.

Last night's despatch was received by General Grant from General Sheridan stating that the latter had been informed that General Sedgwick contemplated such a movement, and that orders had been immediately forwarded by telegraph to arrest it, as an unauthorized and unwarranted proceeding.

General Sheridan stated that if the movemen was made before the telegraphic order reached the officer in command, he should instantly relieve the latter from duty.

It is believed that General Sedgwick was induced to take this course by the importunities of parties in Matamoras who had compromised themselves by affiliation with the Imperialists, and desired protection. The proceeding is totally disapproved by the military and civil authorities here.

Collision Between French and American Troops in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—A report prevails that a collision has actually occurred between the United States and French troops, but nothing reliable has been received. Sheridan has despatched troops on his own responsibility. General Sherman is entrusted with large discretionary powers, and his original instructions comprehended a project for a joint French and United States protectorate pending the popular vote on Juarez or Maximilian.

A special Washington despatch to the *Post* says, the Government has received a despatch from Sheridan wherein he mentions the rumors of the occupation of Mexican soil by American troops, but discredits it. The reports are no doubt exaggerated.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—The next steamer hence takes 500 barrels of flour for New York via Panama, the order having been received for the finest grades for shipment to England. The message was transmitted by the cable and overland telegraph, and the order filled and advices returned to the sender of the order on the same day by telegraph.

Gaston d'Arto's commenced a suit against the *Alta California* newspaper for $27,000 damages, for alleged libel in regard to the seizure of the brig *Basco* by D'Artois and his party, for which the plaintiff is designated as a pirate and a robber.

Cholera at Palermo.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A letter received here from Palermo says:—

"After the political disturbances that took place here in September last, the Asiatic cholera broke out in this town, and has done considerable havoc for the last eight weeks, averaging from 100 to 200 cases daily, more than one-half of whom have died. One hundred cases occurred among the American shipping, except in the case of the mate of the barque *Cairo*, Mr. John C. Chipman, of Bucksport, Maine."

The Fenian Excitement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 28.—The news, as telegraphed in the New York *World's* special Atlantic cable telegraph, in regard to the Fenians, has created quite a stir among the Brotherhood in this city, and private dispatches from various portions of Canada say there is quite an excitement there in military and other circles. The Head Centre in this locality has been active lately.

The Cholera at Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—A case of cholera occured here yesterday, on the island, which terminated fatally. The victim was a colored man. Occasional deaths from cholera occur here, but it is almost entirely confined to the destitute colored people, and arises from destitution and the excesses of those attacked.

The Cholera on Shipboard at New York.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The barque *Jessie*, which arrived to-day from Hamburg, had eighteen deaths from cholera on the passage, and one case upon her arrival.

The Health Officer has ordered her to the lower quarantine for fumigation.

The U. S. Steamer "Ashuelot."

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commander J. C. Nebinger, commanding the United States steamer *Ashuelot*, announcing her arrival at Port Louis, Mauritius, on October 2. All were well.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Commercial's* financial article has the following:—Money is getting easier. The banks are offering amounts freely at 5 per cent, and leading firms find no difficulty in supplying wants at 6 on stock collaterals. The banks are receiving currency from the interior. The rate on call ranges from 5 to 7 per cent. Discounts are moderately active. Prime names are current at 6½ to 7.

Foreign exchange nominal. Gold has rather a sharp downward turn, and the improvement made in stocks yesterday was not sustained to-day, the market generally being weaker. There is a disposition to defer operations until the opening of Congress, and until some light is thrown on the future policy of the Treasury Department. Gold is quiet at 141½. Railroad list prices are 1 @ cent. lower, and after the board still further declined. Governments are fairly active at yesterday's prices. The miscellaneous list is dull and lower.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HIBLER TO-DAY.—United States vs. Robert Phillips. A whisky case, the particulars of which are set forth in the following testimony, to wit:—

William Levitt, being sworn, testified as follows:—I am an officer of the Second Police District, No. 77; this morning, about 5 o'clock, I saw this man (Phillips) and another roll a barrel of whisky out of a still at the corner of Swanson and Beck streets; they rolled it across Beck street to a house on the opposite corner of Beck and Swanson streets; I saw them roll it up the cellar door; they had the ropes all ready to put it down the cellar; I ran across the street to them, and asked what they were going to do with the whisky; the other man ran off; this man (Phillips) stood on the steps; I said, "There are no Government marks on the barrel;" he said, "No, there are not;" I then rolled the barrel to the Station House, and took him with me; Officers Theodore Maxwell and O'Conner assisted me to take the barrel and the defendant to the Station House; the whisky is at the Southwark Hall, Second street, below Queen.

The case was continued until November 30. Defendant was held in $1000 bail.

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